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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS  
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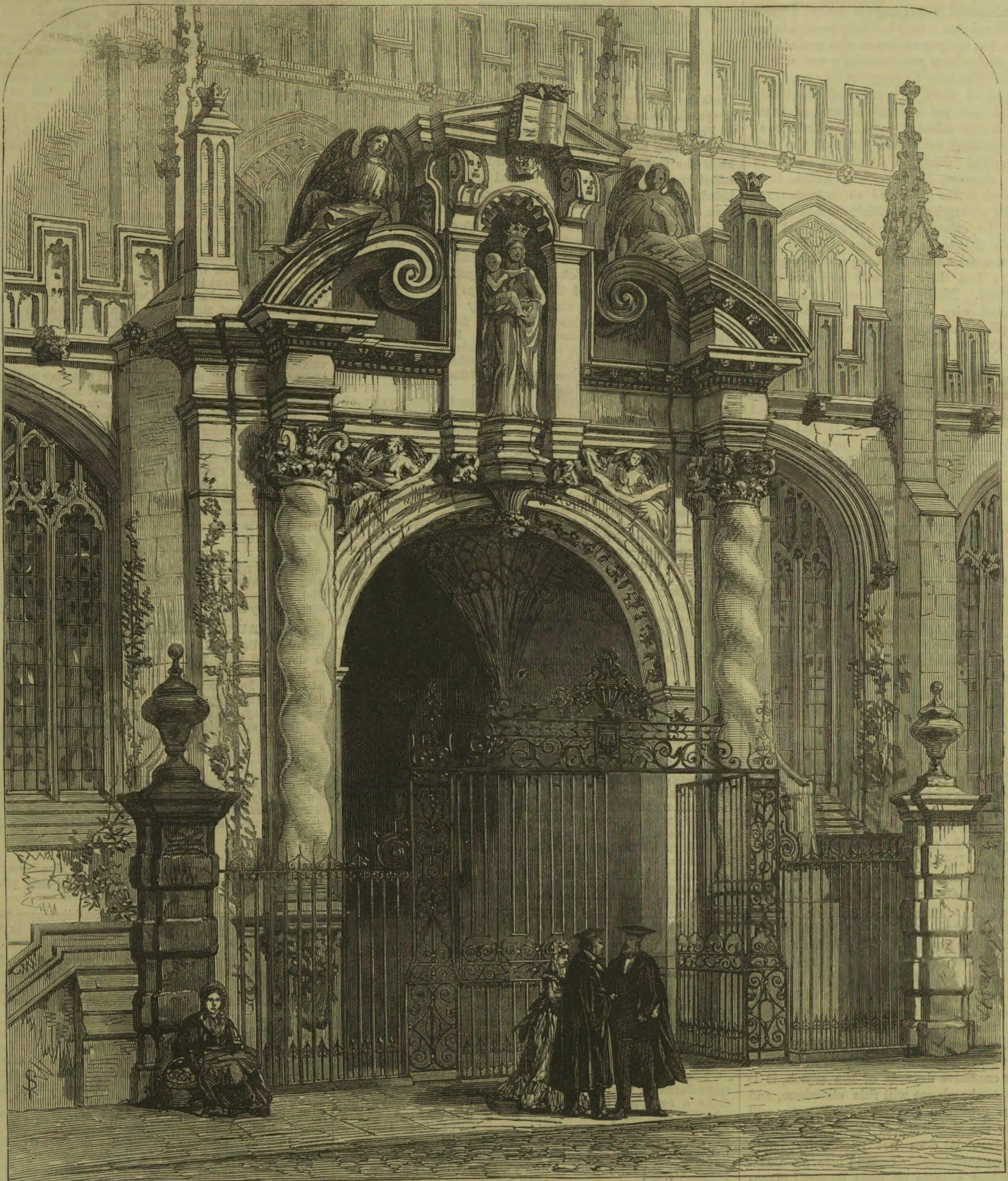


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WITH SUPPLEMENT, AND VIEW OF OXFORD, } STAMPED, 6d.  
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SEE PAGE 638.



## DROUGHT.

We should not be justified in characterising the spell of dry weather which has lately prevailed with so much emphasis as would be conveyed by the employment of the definite article in relation to it. We will not call it *the* drought, but *a* drought assuredly it is. What it may become it will be scarcely prudent that we should try to foretell. The variations of climate in this country are so frequent, so sudden, and occasionally so great as to make it unsafe to offer any general forecast of the weather for more than two or three days at most. But it may be observed that, so far as meteorological signs can be trusted to guide the judgment with regard to the proximate future, they are all just now in favour of a continuance of a dry season. The barometer stands high and steady. The sky, though not absolutely unclouded, gives no indication of approaching rain. There is not as yet that condition of the atmosphere which excites in animal life the vague feeling that a downfall is at hand. The sights and sounds which generation after generation of men have observed to be commonly indicative of coming rain are absent. Should this state of things last much longer that which is now but a partial inconvenience will grow into a national calamity.

In the British Isles a drought is not a common misfortune. Surrounded by the sea, and coming in contact with the atmospheric moisture generated by the sun upon the vast breadth of waters comprehended by the Atlantic Ocean, these Isles are more familiar with clouded skies and stormy winds than with long-continued periods of dry, sunshiny weather. We are, perhaps, on this account, the more apt to magnify in prospect the evils to which drought will expose us, in exact proportion to the rarity of its occurrence. We have advanced to that stage of settled dryness suggestive of a likelihood that it may last long enough to inflict severe suffering, but not yet exclusive of a probability that July may turn out to be a predominantly wet month. Our apprehensions of what may be progressively tend, day by day, towards dread of what it is assumed inevitably will be. But though not yet seriously injured in those interests which are largely affected by atmospheric conditions, we are beginning even now to feel the evil effects of an incipient drought. Showers, and, in some places, heavy showers, have recently fallen, it is true; but so parched is the land, and so instantaneous is its capacity for the absorption of moisture, that a few hours are sufficient to efface all visible effects of the showers with which the earth has been visited. The result is, of course, a considerable parching up of vegetation. Pastures have lost their verdure, and are clad, instead, in russet-brown. Meadows reserved for hay produce but a scanty and wiry crop, for no bottom-grass is forthcoming. Happily, last year produced an unusually abundant crop of hay, but of course the residue of that crop is now rising rapidly in price. Stocks are pining, dwindling, and being hastily sent to market at a loss, for want of water. Small streams and ponds are being dried up, and already, in places, drink for cattle has to be fetched for several miles. Wheat on light soils is said to be sickly, and oats and barley are turning yellow and stunted in growth. The price of bread goes up, the corn market is becoming feverish, and altogether the situation is such as can hardly fail to raise grave apprehensions as to the future.

But in France the drought is much more severe. For some time past the meteorological conditions in that country have been of such a character that even copious showers would now fail to repair the damage which has been done to the crops. Strange as it may appear, the absence of rainfall has principally occurred in the north. In the southern departments a drought of several months has been exchanged for heavy rain; but with regard to the greater part of France the wheat and all other grain crops wear a most unpromising look. Where wheats still hold up, straw will be unusually deficient. But the scorching heat is too rapidly maturing in all but the most favoured districts the shrivelled ears. The price of the 4-lb. loaf in Paris has advanced from 70 cents, at which it stood not many days ago, to 90 cents, which it reached on Tuesday last. In fact, all the evils and sufferings arising from a long-continued lack of rain, which are complained of in this country by agriculturists, are felt in France in an aggravated degree. She is already in the British market, making provision against the anticipated future; and when France is a buyer in the British market, prices at Mark-lane usually rush upwards in rocket-fashion.

It is the especial good fortune of this country that all artificial obstructions to a sufficient supply of food for man and beast were cleared away by the repeal of the corn laws. The effect has been, even more markedly than was anticipated, to equalise the distribution of grain over Europe, and to constitute England an emporium for corn transactions. Just as prices rise in Mark-lane will be the inflow of the articles in demand from the great grain-producing districts of the earth. It is not, therefore, of actual famine that we need entertain any apprehension. Even if it were certain that dearth should prevail here, in consequence of the excessive dryness of the season, it is equally certain that abundance will rule elsewhere, and that the superfluous provision given to one country will overflow to mitigate the deficiency of others. But want of water, even where it does not necessarily imply want of bread, may unquestionably expand into an awful calamity. We have had a taste of what drought means in England in recent times; but it has been only a taste,

as compared with what some nations have suffered. This, however, is to be noted as an enhancement of the misfortune to us, that we are not prepared to grapple with this special phenomenon. The droughts are too rare, and, for the most part, at too distant intervals, to stimulate invention, providence, and resource, in prevention or abatement of the sufferings they bring in their train. It might be well that we should begin to govern our present habits by a regard to the possible future. The time may not be far distant when great and populous cities and manufacturing places will be sensibly distressed by a scarcity of water. Such has been the case, to some extent, in times past; such may be the case, to a still greater extent, in the time immediately approaching. If we are wise we shall guide ourselves by the signs of the times, husband the resources within our reach, resolutely abstain from and discourage waste, and bear ourselves as navigators do when their stock of water is running short, and their distance by time from the close of their voyage is altogether uncertain. We are now a little more than half way through the month of June. It lies within the range of possibility, though we must thankfully own that it is outside the limits of probability, that the country will have no considerable rainfall on this side the autumnal equinox. Not farmers merely, but all householders, would do well to consider what provision can be made against the ill-effects of so trying a contingency. That they may be saved all perplexity and all further alarm within the next few days we are glad enough to admit. But the chances are that they may not; and few men who have had the wisdom to take steps towards meeting any evil which their reason has forecast will be visited by self-censure if, after all, facts fail to correspond with mournful anticipations.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, June 16.

Paris for this week past has been giving itself up exclusively to speculations as to the result of the race for the Grand Prix de Paris, which came off on Sunday, and to jubilation at a French horse having again proved the winner of the stakes. It is the fashion over here to regard this race—which has added one more to the many annual holidays the Parisians indulge themselves with—as an international contest, in which each country puts forth its very best blood and freely stakes its treasure on the result; and the fact of English horses having carried off the prize on three occasions during the eight years since the race was first instituted, in some measure justifies the light in which the French people have come to regard the crack event of the Longchamps Summer Meeting. Large, however, as the stakes are, they only occasionally attract the best English horses to contest for them; but this the Parisians know and care little about. It is sufficient for them that Sornette came in first on Sunday for his name to be for days on everybody's lips, and his colours, light blue, to be round the necks of *la jeune France* and flaunted by Parisian *élégantes* for months to come.

The day being remarkably fine, the customary couple of hundred thousand people were attracted to Longchamps, which they had the advantage of reaching without being smothered with dust, as from dawn the authorities took care that every yard of the road should be continually watered until after noon. Throughout the morning the avenues of the Bois de Boulogne were being threaded by pedestrians, the majority intent on securing good places in the Hippodrome, the remainder contenting themselves with taking up some shady position on the grass, where they could contemplate all the best, in the way of equipages and toilettes, of which Paris can boast, and that is certainly *la crème de la crème*. The tribunes were never more crowded than they were on Sunday, although, contrary to custom, there was not a single foreign Potentate in company with the Emperor. Of the Imperial family, the young Prince was the first to arrive, just after the second race had been run, and he was soon followed by the Emperor and Empress and their suite. The reception they met with was respectful but by no means cordial. Immediately they made their appearance in the tribune, some officious Englishmen, who think it becoming to indicate the kind of reception which the people of other countries should give to their rulers, set up a shout of "Hooray!" The crowds of Frenchmen around stared at them for their impertinence, and contented themselves with simply raising their hats, as if to say, we might have shouted "Vive l'Empereur," but not with you as our fagmen. The Empress looked smiling and pleasant, as she invariably does, as though she felt an interest in what was going on, which I question if she did; but the Emperor soon relaxed into a care-worn expression, so different from his habit a few years ago. From the moment he entered the tribune until he quitted it he continued seated, instead of, in the intervals between the races, advancing to the very front, and leaning jauntily on his cane, or promenading down below among the spectators, as was formerly his custom. Monday's papers came out with a report that he had had a slight attack of gout on Sunday evening, which may account for the air of suffering he displayed in the afternoon. Still over here, where we have a political crisis at least once every week, it is hardly necessary for the head of the State to be suffering from premonitory symptoms of gout not to enter with animation into every festival to which all pleasure-seeking Paris is bent upon giving itself up.

The toilette of the Empress was remarkably quiet—a light, Havannah brown robe à deux jupes, trimmed with silk fringe; a straw bonnet with black velvet pouf, trimmed with ribbon of a deeper brown shade, and feather to match; brown gloves and plain green silk parasol. Altogether, her toilette was the simplest that the eye could detect in a survey from one end of the tribunes to the other.

The winner of the Grand Prix was Mr. Charles Lafitte's mare Sornette, who had carried off the stakes for the French Oaks a fortnight before. Bigarreau, her stable companion, who had won this year's French Derby, was also entered for the Grand Prix, and the betting upon the two horses shortly before starting showed no large amount of difference, Sornette being first favourite at 2 to 1 and Bigarreau second favourite at 5 to 2. Sornette won easily by a length, while out of the four English horses that started not one succeeded in getting a place.

Nothing of interest beyond the customary personal squabbles and badgerings of M. Ollivier has transpired in the Corps Législatif this week, and the meetings of the Senate have been fully as dull as usual. One notable political fact has been much talked of—the dismissal by the Emperor of M. Clement Duvernois—who has latterly shown himself bitterly hostile to M. Ollivier in the Chamber—from his post as editor of the *Peuple Français*, the Emperor's own newspaper. It is rumoured that M. de Girardin's paper, the *Liberté*, which he bought for a song about three years ago and worked up to a circulation of between thirty and forty thousand copies, by selling it for a trifle over the cost of the stamp, and then raised to the regular price of three sous, has just been disposed of for a million of francs.

It is finally decided that the High Court of Justice shall assemble at Blois on the 18th of next month for the trial of the individuals charged with conspiring against the life of the Emperor.

On Tuesday last a fire broke out in one of the numerous forests in the environs of Paris known as the Mé wood, in the neighbourhood of Jouy. As it was found impossible to subdue the flames with such assistance as could be procured on the spot, 120 artillerymen were sent over from Versailles; but even these, assisted by some hussars and a couple of brigades of gendarmes, were unable to check the progress of the fire until night-time, when upwards of a dozen acres of wood had been consumed.

## ITALY.

The Senate has approved the estimates of public works and of the Ministry of Finance.

The Chamber of Deputies is discussing the finance measures of the Government. Signor Castellani has brought forward a counter scheme, which seems to have caused much excitement.

Diplomatic relations have been suspended between the Italian and Portuguese Governments, in consequence of the rupture of relations between the Duke de Saldanha and the representative of Italy at Lisbon.

## SPAIN.

General Prim made a declaration in the Cortes, last Saturday, respecting the question of a monarch for Spain. He admitted that he had tried in four different quarters to obtain a king, but without success. These failures do not appear to have discouraged him; for he hinted at the possibility of his being able to accomplish his purpose within the next three months. He explained that what the Government had in view in its relations with Portugal was the establishment of a monarchical confederation of the two countries, such as would leave intact their autonomy. General Prim concluded by assuring the Cortes that, in the meantime, there was no reason to fear any disorders. A wish was expressed that an end should be put to the present provisional state of things, but the House adjourned without adopting any resolution on the subject.

## AMERICA.

President Grant has sent a Message to Congress condemning the manner in which the conflict in Cuba is being waged on both sides. He invites attention to all the bearings of the question in connection with the declaration of neutrality and the granting of belligerent rights. The message has been referred to the Committee of the Senate on Foreign Affairs.

The Senate, on Wednesday, adopted resolutions requesting from the President information relative to the reported outrages upon Americans in Cuba by the Spanish authorities, and asking what steps have been taken in relation thereto. On Tuesday there was an excited debate in the House of Representatives on Cuban affairs.

The House of Representatives passed, on Monday, by 130 votes to 46, Mr. Dair's bill imposing increased penalties in cases of fraudulent naturalisation. Yesterday week the House, by 102 votes against 62, tabled the bill transferring the power to naturalise foreigners from the State to the courts.

The House has refused, by 110 votes against 59, to suspend the rules to consider the Amnesty Bill removing the disabilities imposed by the fourteenth constitutional amendment.

Numerous clergymen, in their sermons on Sunday, alluded to the death of Charles Dickens, and attested the beneficial moral influence of his writings.

The President has ordered the release of the Cuban privateer Hornet, which was seized last year at Wilmington. The owner gave bonds to the amount of 50,000 dols. that it would not sail against Spain.

## CANADA.

Prince Arthur was invested, on Saturday last, at Montreal, with the insignia of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. The Governor-General performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by a brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen.

## AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

By the British Indian cable we have news from Australia to the 22nd ult. The Victoria Parliament had reassembled, and the Budget had been presented, showing a surplus of £100,000. New South Wales had been visited with severe floods, by which Sydney had seriously suffered in loss of life and property.

The latest advices from New Zealand state that the war is really over, and that Te Kooti, Japan, is still being hunted down.

## JAPAN.

Several earthquakes have taken place in different parts of the country, destroying a number of villages. The great volcano Asamyama, in the island of Nippon, is in active operation, and many of the neighbouring villages have been destroyed.

Lord Edward Cavendish officiated on Monday at the opening of the Eastbourne pier. A banquet took place in the evening to celebrate the event.

The inhabitants of Kingston and Surbiton have contributed, through Mr. J. A. Dow, of the Admiralty, £130 in aid of the general funds of the National Life-Boat Institution.

The subscriptions to the Derby memorial in the formal Parliamentary division of North Lancashire represent a total sum of £1560. It has been resolved that the memorial shall take the form of a statue to the deceased statesman.

The Council of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts have interested themselves in arranging a series of public meetings on the subject of the scientific education of artisans, tradesmen, and mechanics. The services of Mr. Buckmaster were placed at their disposal, and during the past month the provosts and magistrates of Dundee, Forfar, Arbroath, Brechin, Montrose, Stonehaven, Peterhead, Banff, Aberdeen, Kirkwall, and other places, have convened meetings at which the question has been thoroughly discussed. It is felt that Scotland, in opportunities for the scientific instruction of artisans, is far behind both England and Ireland. Active committees have been formed in several places to co-operate with the Science and Art Department in the institution of classes.



## FINE ARTS.

## OLD MASTERS AT THE NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The promoters of this institution seem bent on carrying out the programme of the defunct institution as nearly as circumstances permit. Having held a spring exhibition of modern art, of decidedly higher character than those seen in later years in Pall-mall, they have now organised a summer exhibition of works by old masters and deceased British artists with a degree of success which, considering the difficulties which must have attended a first enterprise of the kind, is very creditable. The gallery at 39, Old Bond-street, is well filled with an assemblage of works representative of a wide variety of schools and periods, and of good average quality, whilst several are of remarkable interest and value. A committee of well-known connoisseurs are responsible for the merit of the works admitted, and some arrangements of the committee are well calculated to be of service to art-education by drawing works of importance from obscurity.

The exhibition properly opens with examples of the infancy of painting in the earliest Italian schools. These are contributed, for the most part, by Captain Ottley, and formerly belonged to the famous collection of the late W. G. Ottley, who, by his writings and engraved reproductions did more than any other modern critic towards securing the preservation and present just appreciation of the precious remains of early Italian art. Included are examples of Cimabue, Giotto, his contemporary Ugolino da Siena, and other early Sienese painters, Baldovinetti, Angelico da Fiesole, Masaccio, and Ghirlandaio. Ugolino da Siena is represented in three tablets of St. John the Baptist, St. Peter, and St. Paul—parts of an altarpiece forming, perhaps, the best illustration of the painter out of Italy. Other compartments are, we believe, in the celebrated collection of the Rev. Fuller Russell. A beautiful work by Baldovinetti is the picture of "The B. Virgin and Child, with raised flowers, &c." (22). Very choice also is the Fra Angelico of the "Entombment of the Blessed Virgin" (14)—a composition of eighteen figures, with the Saviour and the Virgin in glory, with angels above—which is engraved in Rossini's work, and also in Bardi's "L'Etruria Pittrice," and in both erroneously attributed to Giotto. Highly interesting, likewise, is the vigorously handled head of Masaccio (23), by himself, in fresco, a fragment preserved, we believe, from the fire in the chapel of the Carmine, the original slab of stone still supporting the intonaco on which the fresco is executed. Although a different view of the head, the features exactly correspond with the portrait of the artist by himself in the National Gallery. An early Byzantine representation of "The Last Judgment" (12), containing multitudes of figures finished with microscopic minuteness, is extremely curious. It contains a most extensive cycle of Biblical representation and symbolism, and may be commended to the Arundel Society for enlarged reproduction in outline. "Cephalus and Aurora," a large and fine work by Domenichino, is, in addition, contributed from the Ottley collection.

Passing other curious early Italian pictures and a small admirable portrait of the Holbein period (24), we reach one of the principal attractions of the gallery—viz., a large and, as we are strongly inclined to believe, a genuine picture by Titian, though its tone has become much embrowned, and consequently the glory of the great master considerably obscured. We understand that the picture has remained for many years, almost forgotten by the London world of art, at the residence of a country gentleman, Mr. T. Mawkes. The subject is that of a beautiful lady, reclining nearly nude in an attitude similar to that of the so-called Venus in the gallery of the Uffizi. The accessories are, however, widely different. The figure is relieved not against white, but against dark purplish-crimson drapery. At her feet sits a gentleman (said to be a portrait of Ferdinand II.) playing on the regals or small organ, but turned looking towards her, as though drawing musical inspiration from her beauty. At her head is a Cupid caressing her neck, and towards whom she turns her face. Beneath, in the right-hand corner, is a tiny Maltese terrier, barking visibly as he keeps guard over his mistress, and painted with a few astonishingly masterly sweeps of the brush. The landscape background shows a town on a height. In the present condition of the picture, the colouring of the master is more evident in the superbly deep-toned draperies than in the flesh; but the grand contours and the beautiful modelling of the figure seem quite worthy of Titian. Two pictures ascribed to Titian similar in design are in existence, the one in England, the other in Germany. Mr. Mawkes also exhibits a picture in which Paul Veronese's well-known engraved design of the baptism of Christ has been reproduced with the richest colouring and the most brilliant lighting, by, probably, some Bolognese master, judging by the red ground characteristic of the school, which shows through in various parts.

A large and very fine work by Bonifazio, "The Last Supper," is a valuable example of broad and noble Venetian colouring in the purest condition. This important picture well deserves a place in our National Gallery, where the master is unrepresented. Another noble picture is that by Salvator Rosa, or some very able painter of his school, contributed by Dr. de Noe Walker. It is a landscape epic, comprehending inland, forest, and rocky scenery, with figures, a seaport, and distance, the whole canopied by grand cumulus clouds. Other interesting Italian pictures of various dates are Dr. Beggi's Raphaelesque "Holy Family" (66), by Pellegrino da Modena; the same contributor's "Decapitation of St. John" (92), attributed to Pagani, a rare master who, though he died at thirty, was regarded as the principal follower of Michael Angelo—the large design and sculptural modelling of his work here testifying to Buonarrotti's influence; a "St. Peter" (77) by Guido, and a reputed replica of the same painter's picture in the National Gallery of "Susannah and the Elders" (37), from the Orleans Gallery; examples of Cima di Conegliano, Garofalo, Guadenzio Ferrari, Dosso Dossi, Sassoferrato, Alessandro Turchi, Carlo Dolci, and Pannini, together with a sleeping infant (83), of the Bolognese school, two Venetian views by Mariesschi Michele, and a large, extremely interesting picture probably by Locatelli, and a marvel of patient elaboration, yet in perfect keeping as regards aerial perspective, representing a naval review in the Bay of Naples, with a crowd of innumerable figures lining the shore and many Neapolitan ships gaily bedizened with flags studding the sea. An admirable example of decorative art is the panel, by Primaticcio (38), of a Cupid on a gold ground which was saved from the spoliation of the palace at Fontainebleau in 1793.

The Spanish school is also represented in force. At the head of the room is an "Assumption of the Virgin" ascribed to Murillo, and at least the lower group of cherubs very likely to be from the master's hand, a well-known picture, the property of Mr. G. Perkins, which was exhibited at the British Institution, Pall-mall, some years back. There is also a very characteristic and exquisite small version of the same subject, by the same master, belonging to Captain A. C. Tupper, which was in the last Academy exhibition of old masters. Mr. Baccani sends a large, interesting, and fine picture, an altarpiece subject, "The Descent from the Cross," the lower group

of figures distinctly Spanish in treatment and costumes, and the faces recalling Velasquez, but the upper part resembling Tintoretto in power and style. These blended characteristics have led to the not wholly improbable inference that the work may have been executed by Velasquez during his sojourn in Italy. To these we must add examples of Morales, "Christ at the Pillar" (72), and Claudio Coello, "The Infanta Margareta" (76).

Turning to the northern painters, one of the gems of the gallery is the "Dance of Villagers" (52) by Rubens, contributed by Mr. E. S. Cole—a bouquet of gorgeous colour, with all the master's spirit of composition and power of execution, and in the purest condition. An excellent and more than usually refined Jan Steen is No. 84, representing the painter's family with his own comic face introduced in the background. Two or three works by rare masters should not be overlooked, notably Dr. Walker's picture by Zach Leven of a farmyard with figures—in which the painting of the foreground utensils is equal to Teniers, and the distance and lowering sky graduated with consummate art. Mr. G. A. Burn's "Incredulity of St. Thomas," by Vander Cooghen (69)—a fine specimen of a little-known painter exhibited in Pall-mall some years ago; and "Lucretia" (36), by Francis Floris, the flesh-tints of which have much altered, but remarkable for the painting of the accessories. A small Teniers (63), in a lovely silvery key (belonging to Mr. Faed, R.A.); a large and striking landscape, doubtless painted principally by Isaac Ostade, though signed by his brother Adrian (81); two flower pieces by Van Huysum, an early figure-picture by Vandyke (100), and a still-life piece with a fox, finished with extraordinary care, attributed to Weenix (104), are also commended to notice.

Portrait art may be very profitably studied in a series of exceedingly choice examples commencing with the rude, unflattering vigour of Masaccio in the fresco of himself, already reviewed, and closing with the flattering sweetness which Lawrence has put into his graceful and more than ordinarily good portrait of Sir George Beaumont (129). Intermediate between these extremes we have a noble half-length by Tintoretto of Doge Morosini (43); a very refined and expressive Italian unnamed head (35); a portrait by Terburg, remarkable for conscientious finished workmanship throughout, of Anna Maria Shurman (51), the German lady so distinguished for her accomplishments and learning; a strikingly lifelike portrait of Cardinal de Fleury (40), by Philippe de Champagne; a curiously characteristic male half-length, dated 1624; a very dignified head by Vandyke (55), the glowing colouring of which belongs to the painter's Italian style; a small bust portrait (authentic, we believe) of Lord Strafford (60), by Vanderhelst; a portrait of Berghem (67), resembling the Marquis of Westminster's picture, and likewise ascribed to Rembrandt; but, though fine, the production, we think, of one of the master's followers; an admirable head, by Mireveldt, of Frederick Henry of Nassau (68); "Bourneveldt" (70), a characteristic signed portrait, by J. Cuyper; and the notorious "Cheffinch" (82), by Sir Peter Lely. The three great contemporaries, Reynolds, Gainsborough, and Romney are likewise admirably represented in three single male portraits. By Sir Joshua there is a little-known unfinished portrait of himself, very bold in handling, colour, and impasto; in which there is the characteristic cut in the lip, and the painter's deafness is indicated by the hand placed to the ear. This interesting portrait is the property of Mr. S. Cousins, R.A. Gainsborough's portrait (121) of the Dr. Dodd who was executed for forgery is in the master's most felicitous manner, and an interesting physiological study besides. Romney never painted anything evincing keener perception of character or greater skill of hand than the portrait of a rubicund old gentleman in a scratch wig (108). Scheffer's portrait of Charles Dickens, painted in 1856, also finds a place in the exhibition.

At the great sale recently, at Frankfort, of the famous Brentano collection of prints many valuable additions were made to the British Museum Print-Room by the keeper. Forty-seven prints by Marc Antonio were required, and about half that number were obtained. The House of Commons had granted £1000; but three or four times that sum would have been needed to secure all the examples of which the Print-Room is deficient, so extraordinarily high were the prices realised by many lots. To give some idea of the prices, we may mention that "The Triumph of Maximilian," by Burgkmair, fetched £312; the "Noah," by Raimondi, £335; and "Les Grimeurs," by the same, £383. The 226 Marc Antonio prints in the sale yielded £10,200, exclusive of the five per cent duty and agent's commission. After the Marc Antonios, the most noticeable prints obtained for the Museum are specimens of Altdorfer, J. Amman, Jean and Theodore de Bry, Hollar—an unfinished print, with an interesting note written on it to his friend Borcht, explaining that it was an etching before being touched by the graver; Le Maitre I. B., seven beautiful prints; Michel Ostendorfer, two woodcuts of this almost unknown artist, one dated 1521; G. Pency, Virgil Solis, Viet Stoss, very early etchings, circa 1480; Martin Zsinger, the Brothers Wierix, and Etienne de Canne. Also German etchings, fine portraits; and, singular enough, fine English mezzotints.

Mr. Foley, R.A., is, we understand, to be intrusted with the execution of the memorial statue to the late Earl of Derby which is to be erected within the former Parliamentary division of North Lancashire.

Mr. Dobson, A.R.A., has been elected (without the artist having become a candidate) a member of the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours. This is the first election of a member of the Academic body into a society of water-colour painters.

A very fine collection of drawings by Raphael and Michael Angelo is on view (by members' introduction) at the Burlington Fine-Arts Club.

Some very brilliant and beautiful pictures and drawings by M. Fortuny, a young Spanish artist, are on view at the French Gallery. Among the principal are "A Wedding in the Cathedral of Madrid" and "The Snake Charmer."

Mr. Armitage has undertaken to complete the monochrome decorations of the London University College Hall, by painting subjects in the minor compartments, in which will be introduced portraits of living personages interested in the college.

An exhibition of church decorations will be opened at the Crystal Palace about the middle of July.

M. Gallait has been intrusted with the decoration of the Salle du Christ, in the Hôtel de Ville at Brussels.

The Duke of Cambridge made an official inspection of the cadets at Sandhurst College last Saturday. His Royal Highness complimented the cadets highly on their conduct.

A new war-vessel, named the Swiftsure, built for her Majesty's Government, was launched on Wednesday from the yard of Messrs. C. M. Palmer and Co., Jarrow-on-the-Tyne.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

Considering the terrible want of rain and the granite-like state of the ground, the Ascot meeting did not suffer nearly as much as might have been expected. Kingcraft, Macgregor, and Blue Gown, who would probably have run had there been any rain since Epsom, failed to put in an appearance, still there were very fair fields for most of the events. Rifleman, an own brother to Marksman, came out in the Trial Stakes; but as he was entered to be sold for £600, and ran badly, he is only moderate. Perth was more successful in the next race, and was backed at 10 to 1 for next year's Derby, in spite of his small and badly-shaped feet. Siderolite gave Formosa a terrible beating over two miles, and then a very moderate field of thirteen came out for the rich Prince of Wales's Stakes. The roguish King o' Scots at last ran up to his private form, and, taking the lead from the start, won very easily, finishing as far in front of Normanby as he has always done in their trials at Bedford Lodge. However, as Astolfo and Claudius filled the other two places, his position in the Leger quotations was not improved by the performance. King of the Forest's victory in the Queen Stand Plate was, perhaps, the most brilliant thing of the day. He was opposed by some of the speediest animals in England, and yet won very cleverly. It is probable that he is the best of the Russley youngsters. Still Perfume and Pâté are so wonderfully fast over five furlongs, and were so well beaten, that the race is another strong proof of the need of a revision of the scale of weight for age, which at present is greatly in favour of two-year-olds. On Wednesday Astorpe ran very badly in two races—in fact, the "cherry and black" was quite as much out of luck at Ascot as the "yellow and black" was at Epsom. Judge (6 st. 6 lb.) disposed of a field of twenty-eight without an effort in the Hunt Cup, and added another to Voltigeur's long list of handicap successes, though, unfortunately, they have all been achieved under light weights. Sunshine could not help winning the Coronation from the very moderate field opposed to her; but she required some rousing, and her Leger prospects do not seem improved by the performance, though she has become a better favourite. Mr. Merry's luck deserted him on Thursday, for Sunlight would not make an effort when King Cole challenged him in the St. James's Palace Stakes; and Queen of the Gipsies was only fourth to Corisanda, another of the all-conquering King Tom's, in the New Stakes. The result of the Cup seems to show that Sabinus would have won the Derby had he been able to run, for he beat Muster further and more easily than Kingcraft did. This line, however, is hardly reliable, as Lord Wilton's horse is very uncertain; but Sabinus must be a really good animal, and the heavy state of the ground must account for his defeat at Chester. Hester ran so wretchedly that she is evidently dead amiss, and we can understand her poor performance in the Oaks. The easy defeat of Bonny Swell by Wheatear still further complicates the three-year-old running of the season, but it makes Sunshine's victory in the Coronation Stakes look better than it did.

Mr. Edmund Tattersall's recent letter "On Horses, Racing, &c." was well timed, and is decidedly the best that has yet appeared. There is probably no one in England better qualified to give an opinion on the subjects of which he treats; while his propositions are clear and well defined, and his reasoning close and accurate.

Twenty-four yearlings from the Royal paddocks were sold on Saturday last, and realised 4625 gs., or an average of about 193 gs. apiece, which must be considered very satisfactory in these somewhat depressed times. Trumpeter, who has taken the place of Ely, was quite the hero of the day, as his Ayacantha colt made 950 gs.—the highest price; while his Hepatica filly (630 gs.) came next. The former was bought by the Marquis of Anglesey, who also purchased a half-brother to Our Mary Ann, by St. Albans, for 510 gs. Sir Lydston Newman's youngsters hardly did as well; as, though those sold averaged 207 gs., several, including the own brother to Palmerston, who has been amiss, were sent back. The Marquis of Anglesey was again the chief purchaser, and the first of the Sundeelaha promise great things for their sire.

Surrey has played Nottingham at the Oval, and, as usual, suffered defeat; still the home county made a very fair fight. Jupp and Humphrey showed some of their old form, and put together 76 and 56 respectively; while H. H. Stephenson made 24 and 66. For Nottingham Mr. I. G. Beevor played two useful innings of 24 and 53, and Daft, who is probably the finest bat in England except Mr. W. G. Grace, scored 55 and 80 in his own beautifully-finished style. He also took three wickets with his "jobs," though Wootton and Shaw did most execution in this department. Close matches have been quite the order of the day this season, and that between Nottingham and the M.C.C. proved no exception to the rule, the former just pulling through by two wickets. Daft again proved a tower of strength to his county, making 117 and 53, and it is worthy of note that the five completed innings he has played during the last fortnight have averaged 66 runs, and that against first-class bowling and fielding. McIntyre made 27 and 34, besides taking four wickets; while J. C. Shaw's bowling was fatal to six M.C.C. men in each innings. For the home team Mr. W. G. Grace scored (not out) 117; Mr. I. D. Walker, 48 and 63; and Mr. Dale, 90; but the club bowling was hardly up to the mark.

In places where amateurs "most do congregate," J. Scott's wonderful mile performance at Nottingham forms a fruitful theme for discussion. We purposely avoided any mention of it last week, as the time (4 min. 26½ sec.) is so marvellous that we thought the distance must be short; but we have since ascertained that the London men—naturally proud of their champion, and feeling sure that doubts would be cast on the performance—obtained the assistance of the town surveyor, and satisfied themselves that the mile was correctly measured, at least within four yards. Thus the question of distance was set at rest; and, as the time was taken by several good watches, held by trustworthy men, it cannot reasonably be doubted. The London men, on the whole, did wonderfully well at Nottingham, though Baker was out of all form, and his running was far too bad to be true. Rye was singularly unfortunate, as he was winning the walking-race easily, and doing very fast time, when he had a slight sunstroke; and, though he struggled on with unflinching pluck, was caught and passed by two local men.

The first annual contest between the Inland Revenue and Post Office was not so successful as could have been wished, and it was curious that the Civil Service in general should have given the meeting no support whatever. The Post Office scored four events out of seven; but, as three of these were won by Eames, the victory was not a very glorious one.

All the leading foreign papers refer with regret to the death of Mr. Charles Dickens.

The Board of Trade has awarded a telescope to Captain H. A. Thomas Lewand, of the barque W. H. Jenkins, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, in acknowledgment of his kindness to the survivors of the crew of the barque China, of Cardiff, whom he rescued from their waterlogged vessel, on Dec. 27, 1868.





LORD DALHOUSIE LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE ALBERT BRIDGE, GLASGOW.  
SEE PAGE 638.



LORD DERBY LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE STANLEY HOSPITAL, LIVERPOOL.  
SEE PAGE 642.





PRIZE HORSES AT THE HORSE SHOW IN THE AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.  
SEE PAGE 642.



## BIRTH.

On the 12th ult., at Madras, the wife of Augustus R. Maude, Esq., of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 8th inst., at St. John's Church, Blackheath, by the Rev. James Hargreaves, M.A., Rector of West Tilbury, Essex, brother-in-law of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Ernest Cowan, B.A., Vicar of St. John's, the Rev. John William Calcott Berkeley-Calcott, M.A., eldest son of the late Major George Berkeley-Calcott, of Blackheath, to Emily, daughter of Joseph Baker, Esq., of Blackheath.

On the 9th inst., at the parish church of St. Luke, Ganarew, by the father of the bridegroom, the Rev. Robert William Everett, eldest son of the Rev. Ellis Everett, Vicar of Rockfield, Monmouthshire, to Isabel, fourth daughter of the late John Bannerman, Esq., of Wyastone Leys, Herefordshire.

On the 14th inst., at St. Mary's, Isleworth, by the Rev. A. I. Swainson, Adam Duffin, Esq., of Windsor, Belfast, to Elizabeth, third daughter of Henry Docker, Esq., of Val St. Martin, Boulogne-sur-Mer.

On the 15th inst., at Southwick, by the Rev. Charles Capron, brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Gervase Wasse, brother of the bridegroom, the Rev. H. W. Wasse to Georgiana Marianne, daughter of George Capron, Esq., of Southwick Hall.

## DEATHS.

On the 17th ult., at Eliza's Retreat, St. Croix, Danish West Indies, Major Andrew Lang, born at Largs, Scotland, Knight of the Danish Order of Dannebrog, and decorated with the silver cross of the same order, in his 91st year.

On the 10th inst., at 73, Finchley-road, St. John's-wood, Barnard Ford-Bowes, Esq. (formerly Barnard Trollope), of The Elms, Sidmouth, aged 71.

\* \* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 25.

**SUNDAY, June 19.**—First Sunday after Trinity. Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.; the Rev. John V. Povah, M.A., Rector of St. Anne's, Aldersgate, Chaplain to the Lord Mayor; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Melville, B.D., Rector of Barnes. Westminster Abbey, special evening service, the Rev. Professor B. Jowett. Chapels Royal—St. James's, the Rev. Canon H. M. Birch. Whitehall, morning, the Rev. Dr. Barry, Principal of King's College, London; afternoon, the Rev. Professor Stanley Leathes. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7.0 p.m., the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of York.

**MONDAY, 20.**—Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837. Cambridge Commencement. Moon's last quarter, 9.34 p.m. Meetings: Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m.; London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Botany); Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Captain Symonds, R.N. on the Twin-Screw System.)

**TUESDAY, 21.**—Longest Day. Battle of Vittoria (Joseph Bonaparte defeated by Wellington), 1813. Meetings: Ethnological and Statistical Societies, 8 p.m.; Ethnological Society, special, at United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. David Forbes.)

**WEDNESDAY, 22.**—Benjamin R. Haydon, painter, died, 1846. The South Kensington Museum opened, 1857. Meetings: Royal Botanic Society, Exhibition, 2 p.m.; Geological Society, 8 p.m.; Royal Society of Literature, 8.30 p.m. Society of Arts, noon (Conference of Institutions in union, at South Kensington Museum).

**THURSDAY, 23.**—Battle of Plissy (Clive's great victory over the Nabob of Bengal), 1757. Meetings: Royal Botanic Society, Exhibition, 2 p.m.; Royal Society Club, anniversary, 6.30 p.m.; Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.

**FRIDAY, 24.**—Nativity of St. John the Baptist. Midsummer Day. Cambridge Easter Term ends. Meetings: Royal United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Colonel Gerald Graham on Sheiter-Trenches); Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.

**SATURDAY, 25.**—Accession of the present Sultan of Turkey, Abdul-Ahmed, 1861. Meetings: Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.; Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 25.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 0	6 24	6 50	7 14	7 41	8 08	8 35

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum.	Maximum.	General Direction.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°	Miles.
June 18	30.099	60.7	55.8	43	0-10	50.9	73.7	152
19	29.795	59.0	42.5	57	7	52.9	69.1	000
20	29.713	55.2	40.4	60	8	45.3	68.4	203
21	29.867	57.9	44.6	63	9	49.5	68.3	303
22	29.867	57.9	44.6	63	9	49.5	68.3	303
23	30.134	63.1	48.3	61	0	53.9	78.7	279
24	30.111	62.9	49.4	63	1	50.3	75.4	195
25								134

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.183	29.812	29.707	29.817	30.217	30.184	30.117
Temperature of Air	62.7	63.0	58.3	61.3	61.9	64.3	65.8
Temperature of Evaporation	50.9	50.9	50.4	53.1	54.9	56.3	58.2
Direction of Wind	S.W.	S.W.	W.	W.	S.W.	W.S.W.	W.N.W.

**THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**—The SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-Mall East, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

**SIR NOEL PATON'S MORS JANUA VITÆ.**—This impressive "sermon on canvas" (by special command dedicated to the Queen) ON VIEW daily at the PALL-MALL GALLERY, 49, Pall-mall (Mr. W. M. Thompson). Admission, 6d. Ten till Six.

**INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.**—The THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 53, Pall-mall West, Daily, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

**DORE GALLERY.**—GUSTAVE DORE, 35, New Bond-street. EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, and FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, at the New Gallery. Open Ten to Six.

**OLD BOND-STREET GALLERY.**—The SUMMER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES in Oil and Water Colours is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Open at Nine. G. F. CHESTRE and J. W. BENSON, Hon. Secs.

**GALLERY OF PAINTINGS ON PORCELAIN.**—CARL SCHMIDT, of Bamberg, Bavaria, begs most respectfully to inform the public that he has OPENED, at 61, NEW BOND-STREET, a GALLERY of his well-known PAINTINGS ON PORCELAIN.

**THE FRESCOES OF MICHAEL ANGELO, in the Sixtine** Chapel at Rome. The permanent Facsimiles of these marvellous works ON VIEW Daily from Twelve till Five, at the Gallery of the AUTOTYPE COMPANY (Limited), 36, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street (next door to Winsor and Newton's).

**THE NATIONAL PICTURE OF THE QUEEN, by LOWES** DICKINSON, will be ON VIEW, for a FEW DAYS ONLY, at Messrs. Dickinson's Galleries, 114, New Bond-street, W.

**ENAMELGRAPHS OF CHILDREN.**—Messrs. DICKINSON beg to announce that have ON VIEW a COLLECTION of these beautiful MINIATURES executed this Season.—114, New Bond-street.

**THE Chevalier ANTOINE DE KONTSKI, Pianist to the** King of Prussia, has the honour to announce his GRAND CONCERT, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 24. Vocalists—Madlle. Liebhart and Madame Florence Landin, Madame Nadine Dunrod, Madame Deak, Madlle. Leali, and Madame Crelin-Tyne; Herr Belchard and Mr. Trelawny Colham, Signor Montelli and Signor Ciasetta, Mens. Waldeck, Herr Deak, and Mens. Jules Lefort. Instrumentalists—Violin, M. Saintin; Violoncello, M. Alberti; Pianoforte, Signor Tito Mattei and Chevalier de Kentski. A selection of Part-Songs will be sung by a German Choral Society. Conductors—Mr. Benedict, Herr Ganz, Signor Catalani, and Herr Lehmeier. Fautoules, 11s.; Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Area and Balcony, 5s.; Tickets, 2s. Tickets of Austin, St. James's Hall; Boscay and Co., Holles-street; and the Chevalier de Kentski, 55, Queen Anne-street, W.

## JUNE 23.—THE LONDON GLEE and MADRIGAL UNION

(Established 1859)—Miss J. Wells, Miss Eyles, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Coates, Mr. Lawler, and Mr. Lund (Director), will, by desire, give an EXTRA THURSDAY AFTERNOON CONCERT, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on the 23rd inst. Tickets, 5s., 3s., 2s.

**MUSICAL UNION.**—LEOPOLD AUER second time this Season, TUESDAY, JUNE 21, with Rics, Bernhard, Lubock, and Miss Agnes Zimmerman. Quintet, B flat, Mendelssohn; Quartet, E flat, Schumann; Quartet, in D, Haydn; Solos, Pianoforte. Tickets (Half a Guinea each) to be had of Lamborn Cook, Olivier, and Mitchell, Bond-street; and of Austin, at St. James's Hall.

J. ELLA, Director.

**PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.**—Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cusins. LAST CONCERT BUT ONE, MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 20, ST. JAMES'S HALL, Eight o'clock. Stalls, 10s. 6d. and 7s.; Tickets, 5s. and 2s. 6d.; Lamborn Cook and Co., 63, New Bond-street; Chappell's, Mitchell's, R. Olivier's; Keith, Prowse; and A. Hay's; and Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall.

**MONDAY NEXT.**—MR. GANZ'S ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT, at ST. JAMES'S HALL. Commence at Two o'clock. Artists—Meadames Adeline Patti, Monelli, Trebelli-Bettini, Liebhart, Madigan, Scelschi, Enquist, Carola, Leon-Duval, Orgeni, Edith Wynne, and Patey; MM. Reichardt, G. Perren, Graziani, Alberti, Foll, Baggiolo, Lofort, Patey, De Koutski, Paque, Boyginal, Raudger, Pinet, Mattel Lehmeyer. Tickets, 21s., 10s. 6d., 5s., 3s., and 2s., at the Music-sellers, at Austin's Ticket Office, and of Mr. Ganz, 15, Queen Anne-street, W.

**MADAME ADELINA PATTI, on MONDAY NEXT,** will sing Aria "Bel raggio" from "Semiramide," with embellishments and cadences composed expressly for her by Rossini; anew duct, "L'Estasi," with Signor Graziani, by Alary; Ganz's "Nightingale's Trill," and take part in quartetto, "I Canto Storico," at Mr. GANZ'S MORNING CONCERT, at ST. JAMES'S HALL.

## CRYSTAL PALACE GARDENS and PARK in SUMMER

BEAUTY. Tuesday.—Great Drill Review by H.S.H. the Prince of Teck and H.R.H. the Princess of Wales. 3000 Boys. After the Review various Gymnastic Exercises, &c.

Tuesday to Friday Next.—Great Dog Show. 800 specimens, from Bloodhounds and Mastiffs to Toy Terriers and Pugs. Wednesday.—Great Choral Concert. 5000 Children of Tonic Sol-Fa Association. Conductors, Mr. J. Sall and Mr. J. Proudman. The first of these great gatherings this year. Concert at 3.0, on Handel Orchestra.

Monday to Friday One Shilling Days. (For Admission to Dog Show see special Advertisement.) Saturday.—Great Rose Show of the Season. During the Afternoon of the Annual Fête of the German Gymnastic Society, 150 selected members of the society will go through their various Exercises—Drill, Boxing, Fencing, Gymnastic Feats on the Parallel and Horizontal Bars, &c. Admission 5s.; or by 2s. 6d. Tickets beforehand. Season Tickets free. Fine Arts Courts, Picture Gallery, Statues, Music, Fountains Playing, &c.

## GREAT DRILL REVIEW, NEXT TUESDAY.—CRYSTAL PALACE.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT EXHIBITION OF DOGS** JUNE 21, 22, 23, and 24.—£1000 given in Prizes.—Fox-hounds, Greyhounds, Beagles, Setters, Puppies, Sheep Dogs, Bulldogs, Italian Greyhounds, Pomeranians, Bloodhounds, Otter-hounds, Fox Terriers, Retriever, Mastiffs, Newfoundland, Terriers, Toy Terriers, Pugs, Deer-hounds, Harriers, Pointers, Water Spaniels, St. Bernards, Dalmatians, King Charles's Spaniels, Dandie Dimonts, Blenheim, Maltese. Admission to the Show.—First Day (Judging Day), Half a Crown; other days, One Shilling. Guinea Season Tickets admit free of charge to the Crystal Palace, and also to the Show. Admission to the Palace each day, as usual, one Shilling.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE GRAND SALOON PUBLIC** and PRIVATE DINING-ROOMS, overlooking the Palace and Park, are NOW OPEN. BERTHAM and ROBERTS, Refreshment Department.

**CHURCH DECORATIONS.**—It is intended to hold in the CRYSTAL PALACE an Exhibition of Church Furniture and Ecclesiastical Art, with Prizes for Devices and Designs for Church Decorations on Festival Occasions. The Exhibition will commence on SATURDAY, JULY 16, and will be open till the following Friday inclusive. For particulars and schedules apply to Mr. Wilkinson, at the Palace. By order, G. GROVE, Secretary.

## INDIA MUSEUM, INDIA OFFICE, S.W., JUNE 1870.

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, June 11, and every succeeding Saturday until Aug. 6, inclusive, the India Museum will be open to the public until dusk. The Museum is open to the general public on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, as well as on Saturday, in each week; and on Thursdays to Visitors with special cards from Members of the Council of India and Heads of Departments in the India Office. Entrance in Charles-street. Admission.—From Noon until Four p.m. from Oct. 1 to April 30, and until Five p.m. from May 1 to Sept. 30, and on the Saturdays above named from Noon until Dusk. Eight p.m. Visitors to the India Office on Fridays are also admitted to the Museum, through the India Office.

J. FORBES TAYLOR.

## EARLSWOOD ASYLUM, Redhill, Surrey.—THE ANNUAL

SUMMER FETE for the AMUSEMENT of the INMATES will be held on THURSDAY NEXT, the 23rd inst. The Grounds will be open to Visitors at One o'clock. The Entertainment will consist of Games by the Inmates, and Music, both Vocal and Instrumental, at intervals, by the Officers, Attendants, and some of the Inmates. The Royal Troupe of Japanese Jugglers (from the Crystal Palace Easter Revels) will perform their feats of Top Spinning, Balancing, Juggling, &c.

The Band of the Coldstream Guards will be in attendance, by the kind permission of Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, C.B.

Admission, 1s. Tickets can be obtained at the Office, 29, Poultry, E.C.; the Asylum, Earlswood; Page's Royal Library, 173, North-street, Brighton; Messrs. Shuter's, Reigate; and Mr. Walker's, Redhill.

Special and ample arrangements have been made for Refreshments. Tickets for Cold Collation in Tent, from One to Five, 2s.; and for Tea and Coffee in Tent, from 5.30, 1s. Light Refreshment at Buffet in the Grounds at a fixed tariff.

Visitors will be shown over the House from One to Four o'clock.

The Brighton Company have kindly consented to grant Return Tickets, first and second class, at Single Fares—viz., 4s. 2d. and 3s. 2d. between London and New Earlswood Station, close to the Asylum, by the 12.5 and 2.5 Trains from London Bridge and 11.50 and 1.55 from Victoria, returning from Earlswood Station and Redhill Station at 7.22 and 9.15 p.m.

Also between Brighton and Earlswood Station at 5s. 10d. and 4s. 7d., leaving Brighton at 11.20 a.m. and 1.30 p.m., and returning from Earlswood at 6.57 and 7.45 p.m.

Return Tickets at the Reduced Fares to be obtained only at the Office, 29, Poultry, London; and at Page's Royal Library, 173, North-street, Brighton.

JAMES ABRISS, J.P., Treasurer.

WILLIAM NICHOLAS, Secretary.

## MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED.—ON MONDAY,

a New Entertainment, OUR ISLAND HOME, by W. S. Gilbert (music by German Reed)—Miss Holland, Mr. Corney Grain, and Mr. Arthur Cecil. To conclude with THE SCHOOL FEAST, by Mr. Corney Grain. Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight.

Wednesday and Saturday, at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

## THE LAST THREE WEEKS OF HAMILTON'S DIORAMA.

AMERICA AS IT IS. Depicting its Natural Scenery, Cities, and Scenes of Social Life, with Musical, Vocal, and Descriptive Illustrations. Every Evening at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays at Three.—AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington.

## W. S. WOODIN'S Great Dining-Room Scene (Three

Characters at once), at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, in his Famous and Original CARPET-BAG and SKETCH-BOOK Entertainment, Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Saturday Mornings at Three. Box Office open from Ten till Five. Manager, Mr. Dudley.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.—The Original and

only Recognized CHRISTY MINSTRELS (Messrs. George W. Moore and Frederick Burgess, Sole Proprietors), all the year round, Every Night at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays, at Three and Eight. Now entering upon the sixth consecutive year at this hall in one uninterrupted season, an instance of popularity without parallel in the world, the more especially when it is borne in mind that the entertainment which has now attained such a high degree of popularity was at the lowest possible ebb when the Proprietors commenced their present season. The Great Company permanently increased to Forty-one Performers. Fautoules, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Raised Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Juveniles under Twelve, half price to Stalls and Area. Children in arms not admitted. Doors open for the Day Performances at Half-past Two; for the Evening ditto, at Half-past Seven. No Fees or Extra Charges whatsoever. Ladies can retain their Bonnets in all parts of the Hall. No complimentary admissions granted to this Entertainment under any circumstances whatever.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Such a Success as

that achieved by Mr. CYRUS W. NEILE, the CHRISTY'S new Tenor, has rarely been attained by any singer (he has appeared in England for a great number of years past. Throughout the very large and fashionable audience present on the occasion of his debut, but one opinion prevailed—as the almost electric burst of applause which followed the conclusion of his song simply testified—viz., that Mr. Neile was the fortunate possessor of one of the most pure and remarkably beautiful tenor voices ever heard.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL.—MR. CYRUS W. NEILE, the

CHRISTY'S new Tenor, sings up to C sharp from the chest with the utmost ease, this remarkable note being a tone higher than Herr Wachtel's celebrated "Ue de poltrine." See criticisms in Daily Telegraph, Daily News, Standard, and Morning Advertiser during the past week. All pronounce Mr. Neile the finest Tenor heard in England for many years past.

## OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Last Six Nights of Miss

BATEMAN in her great character of MARY WARNER. Mr. W. H. Lister regrets to announce that it will be impossible for Miss Bateman to prolong her brilliantly successful engagement beyond its original term, SATURDAY, JUNE 25.

## HOLBORN AMPHITHEATRE.—The ETHESCOPE.

"Faust," Illustrated; "Come where my Love lies dreaming," Illustrated; "Dremland," &c.—Evenings at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays, at Three and Eight. Open at 7.30 and 2.30. Boxes, £1 1s.; £3 2s.; Circle, 5s. and 3s.; Chairs, 2s.; Pit, 1s.

## HOLBORN AMPHITHEATRE.—Opinions of the Press:—

Court Journal, June 4: "One of the most brilliant and extraordinary effects ever produced. Singing and dancing remarkably good, and costumes beautiful. The visions wonderful." Morning Post, June 3: "Two fairies are dancing on the shore of a lake. The scene changes to the depths of the lake, and again becomes the shore as if by magic." Standard, June 6: "Scenes change in the twinkling of an eye. Spectres come and go, and fairy dancers enter mysteriously, and vanish, leaving another scene to be witnessed and wondered at." Telegraph, June 6: "A curious multiplication of fantastic figures, which appear and change, and vanish, with astonishing celerity." Advertiser, June 4: "A comical piece, illustrative of the ethescope powers. As beautiful as it was marvellous." Era, June 1: "A great number of surprising and amusing changes. Marguerite in prison, and finally borne upwards by angels."

## NEW NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.

On MONDAY, JUNE 20, and during the Week, two Adelphi Dramas and an Adelphi Burlesque—NOT SUCH A POOL AS HE LOOKS, ONE TOUCH OF NATURE, concluding with the Burlesque of THE BABES IN THE WOOD—supported by Mr. Benjamin Webster, Henry J. Byron, Beveridge; Mesdames Alfred Mellon, Furlado, Adelphi Company and Scenery.

**THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.**—MONDAY, June 21, and during the Week, Mr. Sothorn in his Original Character in HOME. Mr. Buckstone's MARRIED LIFE Every Evening.

**ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.**—ON MONDAY the celebrated Comedy PAUL PRY—Mrs. John Wood, Miss Maggie Brennan, Miss Kate Bishop, Messrs. Lionel Brough and William Farrer. Every Evening, LA BELLE SAUVAGE. Box Office, Eleven to Six.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1870.

Are we to have Two Bibles? Is one to be known for an indefinite period as the Authorised Version, and the other as Convocation Bible? The questions appear to us, even from a secular point of view, to be so much more important than many things which are now being amply discussed, that we make no excuse for supplementing some observations which we offered a few weeks ago, when the Bishop of Winchester explained the intentions of those who are charged with the Revision of the Bible.

On Tuesday Mr. Buxton raised a debate on the subject, and the Commons listened to a speech in which that gentleman showed a laudable familiarity with the history of the present Version; and, though we may not agree in his views, we think that he brought the subject forward in a way worthy of it. He desired to know in what manner the proposed revision was regarded by the Government; he demanded whether the work which Convocation had undertaken was to be considered as a national work, and if it were he urged that it ought not to be done by a Church of England body, but by a commission which should represent all the faiths. Moreover, he thought that the co-operation of the United States, as an English-speaking and Bible-loving nation, ought to be asked. We may dismiss this latter part of his requisition, as what he wishes is rendered impossible, we are assured by Mr. Gladstone, by the American Constitution; but we do not regard the suggestion as an ungracious or unbecoming one. The Americans have elected to attend to such matters without external aid, but we may add our belief that it will be many a year before the religious part of the population of the United States will relinquish its reverent hold upon the book that went over in the Mayflower.

Let us, however, "consider those things which concern ourselves." It is not necessary to ask once more whether the revision is needed. Few will charge the Episcopal Bench of England with being in a habit of yielding too early to any cry for change or with excess of rashness in dealing with a question even when the prelates have made up their minds that it must be grappled with. When Convocation declares that the time has come for a given step we may pretty safely conclude that the hour has "quite struck." When the Conservatives brought in a Reform Bill there was no need for Liberalism to argue that the Constitution required amendment. The ground was cleared; and so it is in regard to the revision. A few voices may be raised against the "unsettling the faith of the humbler classes;" a few more may urge, with curious logic, that in perfecting our translation of the volume which Rome discourages we are playing the game of Rome; and there may be other voices, we hope very few, to raise an unworthy clamour against men who protest against having to contend against the difficulties cast in the way of their teaching by an unsatisfactory text. But the question is settled; the text must be revised, and there can be no reopening of that debate.

It is difficult to see how the work could be in better hands than those to which it is committed. No doubt there is a possible ideal of a commission, which might offer promise of something more like perfection of revision; but even in such a matter as this we must look to the practical. The omnipotence of Parliament is, of course, appealed to by everybody when there is an important thing to be done; but it would be a very difficult thing to put Parliament into a proper attitude for dealing with this subject. We would not lay too much stress upon the fact that the House of Commons could not be unanimous in any legislation to this end. The House contains men who are bound by their religion not to make the Bible common reading; it also contains men whose religion recognises but a portion of the Bible, and it further contains men who disapprove of anything like what orthodoxy holds to be religious teaching. Still it is probable that were the House solemnly asked by the Government to take action on the subject, a very strong majority would hand over the sacred volume to the Commission. But when we come to nominate this, it is difficult to see that it could be made up in a better manner than the "companies" to which Convocation has given the task, and we may be allowed to add that the right of Private Judgment has been taught us by Parliaments too long for the most awestruck worshipper of collective wisdom to believe that the religious mind of the nation would be at all moved to increased acceptance of a revised Bible because it had been prepared by Act of Parliament. On the whole, we think that the House of Commons is best out of this matter, and we say it with the utmost respect for that body, perhaps with more than is shown by those who would place the Commons in a false position.

Mr. Gladstone, of course, rose to reply for the Government upon a question on which no man in the House could speak with more authority. A religious man and an accomplished scholar, with a wise reverence for the truly sacred things of antiquity, the Premier was the one person



whom we could have wished to hear. But what he said came in substance merely to this:—Let the Companies do their work, which there is no doubt that they will do well; let us see what the nation thinks of it, and then—the period may be very remote—Government will have to consider whether it should interfere and call for formal authorisation of the revised text. To use the law-court phrase, the Executive merely watches the case on behalf of the public.

This is, no doubt, a very safe course indeed; and, perhaps, it is the only one which could in fairness be expected. For, in truth, taking a personal view of the situation, the same remarks which applied to the House of Commons apply to that distinguished fragment of it which is termed an administration. It is not improbable that a Cabinet Council would find it hard to agree upon any other policy in reference to the proposed work than that of abstinence from interference. Among the "men of the world" in the Cabinet are men of strong religious views. We do not say that, were it necessary to deal officially with the question, it would not be dealt with; but, probably, five or six of the Ministers are glad to be able to refrain from handling it. The course of Government has, therefore, been proclaimed, and we arrive at a second halting-place. The Bible is to be revised, and the Executive has nothing to say to the revision. The ground is still further cleared. We may say that the learned and pious men of various theological parties (prompt and friendly adhesion has been given by divines of other faiths than that of the Church of England) are to be congratulated on the fact that they have nothing to hamper them in their labours; they have no Government to hinder them by its help, no Parliament to fetter them by its universalism. They have not to fear, like the translators of the present version, the being "trailed by Popish persons at home or abroad;" and if they are "maligned by self-conceited brethren who give liking to nothing but what is framed by themselves and hammered on their anvil," these brethren are no longer a power in the State. The Companies have but to address themselves in all earnestness to their work, and it rests with themselves whether Convocation Bible shall or shall not in after years be known by a nobler name—the Bible of Britain.

## THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Louisa and Princess Beatrice, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, is expected to arrive at Windsor Castle at nine o'clock this morning from Balmoral Castle.

On Sunday her Majesty, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. Dr. Taylor, minister of Crathie, officiated.

The Queen during the week, accompanied by the Princesses, has driven to the Glassalt Shiel, to Invercauld, and to various other places of interest in the neighbourhood of Balmoral.

Earl De Grey and the Rev. Dr. Taylor have dined with her Majesty. Earl De Grey has returned to town. Captain Nightingale, Mr. Allardice, and Mr. Croker, 93rd Highlanders, have also dined at the castle.

Mr. Arthur Helps, on becoming acquainted with the death of Mr. Charles Dickens, telegraphed the lamentable intelligence to the Queen at Balmoral, and immediately received the following reply:—"From Colonel Ponsonby to Mr. Helps, Council Office.—The Queen commands me to express her deepest regret at the sad news of Charles Dickens's death." The sympathetic message was immediately transmitted to the afflicted family at Gadshill.

## COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

A state ball will take place on Tuesday next at Buckingham Palace.

A state breakfast will be given by the Queen, on Friday next, in the grounds of Windsor Castle.

A state concert will be given, on the 29th inst., at Buckingham Palace.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on Sunday. The Rev. the Sub-Dean and the Rev. T. Helmore officiated.

On Monday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louisa, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud, of Wales, left Marlborough House for Cooper's Hill, near Egham, for the Ascot week. In attendance were the Hon. Mrs. Coke, General Sir William Knollys, and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel. Their Royal Highnesses drove to the Paddington station, and travelled thence in a state-saloon by a special-train upon the Great Western Railway to Windsor, whence the Royal party proceeded in carriages through the park to Cooper's Hill.

The Prince and Princess have entertained a select circle of visitors during the week.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, and the Duke of Sutherland, went to Ascot Races. Their Royal Highnesses drove to the course with the customary state.

The Prince and Princess were also present at the races on Thursday, the cup day.

The Princess is earnestly studying oil-painting.

## ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE CROWN PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.

The Crown Princess of Prussia (Princess Royal of England) was safely delivered of a daughter, on Tuesday, at the New Palace, Potsdam. Information of the auspicious event was immediately transmitted to the Queen at Balmoral, and to the several members of the English and Prussian Royal families.

## PRINCE AND PRINCESS CHRISTIAN OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein returned to Frogmore House, on Thursday week, from Claremont.

Their Royal Highnesses accompanied the Prince and Princess of Wales to Ascot races.

There was a choral festival held on Monday in Canterbury Cathedral. The number of choirs in the diocese represented was nearly fifty, and the singers numbered about nine hundred.

## THE CHURCH.

### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Acworth, Wm., to be Rector of Walton West with Talbenny, Pembrokeshire.  
Ashwin, Forster; Vicar of Quadding, Lincolnshire.  
Baly, Joseph; Rector of Falmouth, Cornwall.  
Barber, Edward; Vicar of St. Michael's, Carleton.  
Bennett, R. A.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Bedford.  
Bernard, Edward Russell; Vicar of Tarrant Monkton, Dorset.  
Body, George; Rector of Kirkby, Yorkshire.  
Bowman, T.; Curate of St. George's, Brandon-hill, Bristol.  
Cocking, Daly; Incumbent of Trinity Church, Brighton.  
Coles, J. B.; Rector of Woodham-Walter, Essex.  
Collier, H. N.; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Finchley.  
Coventry, Gilbert George; Vicar of Oxenton.  
Cox, Frederick; Rector of Upper Chelsea.  
Devas, Arthur Charles; Curate of St. John and St. Mary's, Devizes.  
Dickinson, George Cockburn; Chaplain to Lord Athlumney.  
Dunwell, Francis Henry; Vicar of Hensall-cum-Heck.  
Edey, Charles Page; Prebendary of Riccall, in York Cathedral.  
Eyre, H. E.; Vicar of All Saints, St. John's-wood.  
Farker, Robert; Curate of Poole St. James, Dorset.  
Fellowes, E. F. B. B.; Curate of Stoke Newington.  
Fisher, F. W.; Rector of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight.  
Gibson, William Wynter; Vicar of High Harrogate.  
Grantam, H. D.; Vicar of Eastbury, Berkshire.  
Green, Frederick Septimus; Rector of Lydham, Salop.  
Guinness, Robert W.; Perpetual Curate of St. James's, West Hartlepool.  
Hallam, John Winfield; Rector of Manton.  
Harding, J. W.; Rector of Chilton, near Sudbury, Suffolk.  
Hey, C. E.; Chaplain to the Royal Hants County Hospital.  
Irwin, John James; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Hasbournes.  
Jackson Joseph; Curate of Berwick St. John, Wilts.  
Jones, David Lewis; Vicar of Mathry, Pembrokeshire.  
Jones, John Powell; Perpetual Curate of Talygarn, Glamorganshire.  
Kitching, W. V.; Rural Dean of Stow, Suffolk.  
Law, Albert Grant; Chaplain of Clifton Union.  
Lawrence, Frederick; Vicar of Acaster, Selby.  
Macray, W. D.; Rector of Ducklington, Oxon.  
Mulleon, F. A.; Vicar of Broughton-in-Furness, Lancashire.  
Marshall, A. W. B.; Curate of St. Andrew's, Hillingdon.  
Penfold, E. B.; Curate of Christ Church, St. Pancras.  
Perram, Samuel John; Chaplain at Honfleur, France.  
Powell, Thomas Wade; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Latchford.  
Reiss, P.; Rector of Rock, near Bewdley, Worcestershire.  
Saunders, M. B.; Curate of Weston-super-Mare.  
Sayers, W.; Vicar of Goatland.  
Sergison, W.; Chaplain to the Earl of Sheffield.  
Seymour, H. F.; Rector of Nettlecombe.  
Shepherd, W. R.; Curate (Sole Charge) of Moreton-upon-Lugg, Hereford.  
Smith, Algernon Emerick Clementi; Vicar of East Coatham.  
Smith, Benjamin John; Rector of Alkerton, Oxon.  
Skey, Frederick C.; Vicar of Weare, Somerset.  
Sparling, P. W.; Curate of St. Jude's, Gray's-inn-road.  
Stewart, Alexander; Rector of Liverpool.  
Stubbs, E. T.; Curate of South Petherton.  
Sutton, T. T.; Curate of St. Andrew's, Hoxton.  
Taylor, Robert Mitford, jun.; Vicar of Muston.  
Thomas, Evan; Rector of Whitechurch, Pembrokeshire.  
Toovey, Henry; Vicar of Ingleby Greenhow.  
Turing, John Robert; Vicar of St. Andrew's, Watford.  
Twells, H.; Vicar of Baldock, Herts.  
Wall, Henry, Rector of Huntspill, Bridgewater.  
Warren, S. L.; Rector of Esher, Surrey.  
Watts, Peter Robert; Vicar of Thornton-le-Street.  
Wheeler, J. B.; Chaplain of the House of Detention at Clerkenwell.  
Whitting, William Henry; Vicar of Broad Chalke cum Bower Chalke.  
Whitehead, W. Chantler; Perpetual Curate of St. Saviour's, Ravensthorpe.  
Williams, Rees; Vicar of St. Donat's, Glamorganshire.  
Williams, Thomas; Rector of Rotherfield Peppard, Oxon.  
Williams, J. R.; Rector of Pulford, Wrexham.  
Wingfield, Charles L.; Rector of Welwyn, Herts.  
Young, Robert Goodwin; Perpetual Curate of Brown Edge.

On Wednesday the fifty-ninth annual meeting of the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor was held at Willis's Rooms. The Archbishop of York presided, and amongst the other speakers were the Earls of Carnarvon and Harrowby, and the Bishop of London. The education question was discussed at considerable length.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

### OXFORD.

The following is a list of some of the principal festivities announced for Commemoration Week:—On Saturday, concert at the Clarendon Assembly Rooms. On Sunday, annual promenade in the Broad Walk in the evening. On Monday, commemoration concert, given by Dr. Corfe, at which the new Chancellor will be present, in the Sheldonian Theatre, at two o'clock; procession of boats on the Isis at six o'clock; Wadham College concert; Masonic ball in the Corn Exchange; display of fireworks. On Tuesday, installation of the Marquis of Salisbury in the Sheldonian Theatre; Exeter College concert; Horticultural Society's show in Worcester College gardens; Eton and Harrow ball in the Corn Exchange; display of fireworks. On Wednesday, Encenia, or commemoration of founders and benefactors in the Sheldonian Theatre; honorary degrees conferred, prize poems and essays recited; Masonic fête in St. John's College gardens; Magdalen College concert; University ball in the Corn Exchange. On Thursday, opening of Keble College; public dinner. An unusually large number of honorary degrees is to be conferred next week.

The Chancellor's prizes have been awarded as follow:—English Essay—H. F. Pelham, B.A., Fellow of Exeter; Latin Hexameter Verse—F. B. Harvey, Scholar of New; Newdegate Prize—English Verse—J. H. Skrine, Scholar of Corpus.

The Rev. W. W. Capes, M.A., late Fellow of Queens', has been elected to the office of Reader in Ancient History, vacant by the resignation of Mr. W. L. Newman, of Balliol.

The Heads of Houses have elected the Rev. H. P. Liddon, Canon of St. Paul's, to the office of Professor of Exegesis, vacant by the resignation of the Master of Balliol.

### CAMBRIDGE.

The proceedings in connection with the commencement began, on Tuesday, by the annual recitation of prize poems, which took place in the Senate House, at noon, in the presence of a distinguished audience, which included a large number of ladies. The Vice-Chancellor presided, and the conduct of the undergraduates in the gallery was very orderly, and strongly in contrast with previous years. Mr. Page (St. John's) recited his Greek translation from Shakespeare's "Henry IV." for which he was awarded one of the Porson prizes, and his Latin ode, for which he received Sir William Brown's medal. Mr. Huddleston (King's) recited Mr. Gurney's (Trinity) translation from "Henry IV." and his own Latin poem, for which he obtained the Powis medal. Mr. Dickson (Caius) having recited his Greek epigram, and Mr. Wood (St. John's) his Latin epigram, Mr. Beck (Trinity Hall) recited his English poem.

The following have been elected, after competition, to scholarships at St. Catharine's:—Goodwin, private tuition; Patterson, Liverpool Institute; Simons, Gresham School, Holt; Cheshire, St. Andrew's College, Bradfield; and Riley, Forest School, Walthamstow.

At Christ's the following have been elected to scholarships:—Third year—Bendall, £70 a year in place of £50; Howson, £30 a year. First year—Anderson, £80, in place of £50; Howlett, £70, in place of £30; Hutchinson, £70; Robinson, £50; Rose, £50. To commence residence in October, 1870—Leach, £70; Pearson, £70; Gilbert, £50; Moulton, £50; Martin, £70; Liversedge, £50.

At Jesus, on Saturday, the following results were made known:—Scholars Elected by Open Competition.—J. H. H. Goodwin, private tuition, and C. Bramley, Shrewsbury School, classics, £50 per annum. Recommended for Exhibitions.—Mathematics: R. F. Gwyther, Oundel Grammar School. Classics: Gray, Blackheath Proprietary School.

## "NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Only because this column must not appear without a word of reference to the sad and sudden event for which all English-speaking people are mourning, I make mention of the death of Charles Dickens. Pulpit, press, and platform are eloquent with praises of his genius and goodness, and the hearts of us all bear silent testimony to both. For the time, one of his friends may be permitted to be silent also over a new sorrow. It is not a month since these paragraphs were headed with a few words in remembrance of Mark Lemon, who for years was as a brother to him whose loss we now lament. Daniel Maclise, Mark Lemon, Charles Dickens—and within two months! The Reaper is, indeed, putting in his sickle; but we know that not with him is the garnering of the harvest.

A correspondent writes to complain, and justly, of a serious defect in modern house-building. In the majority of new houses the roof affords no means of escape in the event of fire, and that is an event which, thanks to the excessive ease with which fire is now obtained, and the excessive carelessness of many domestics, is of much too frequent occurrence to be talked of as unlikely. Ask the gallant Captain Shaw whether he thinks it unlikely anywhere; or ask yourself as you pick up scattered lucifer matches instead of treading upon them. If a fire occurs in a house during the hours of verticality, it is probable, though by no means certain, that you may be able to get out at front or back door. But during the horizontal hours, when the household is for the most part in the upper stories, the chance of getting away in that manner is terribly diminished. The useful Society for the Protection of Life from Fire has been asked whether it does not come within the object of that association to endeavour to obtain legislation on the subject, and courteous reply has been made, with representation of the difficulties in the way of getting the law-makers to interfere. There are great difficulties, no doubt, but these can be removed by an expression of public opinion. How did we, or rather, our ancestors, get the party wall made an institution? Yet they had no newspapers to speak of, organised no meetings, broke no park railings. It appears to me that Parliament is very affable (considering its awful grandeur and absolute wisdom), and that it would listen considerably to an appeal on the subject, the rather that members of Parliament have sometimes to sleep in other houses than their own magnificent fire-proof, fire-engined, and water-tanked mansions, and that fire is unapt to recognise the privilege that makes a member's person inviolable.

Readers of law reports will have noticed the discussion in the Bristol election case. The full court holds that bribery at a "test ballot"—that is to say the new invention for stealing a march upon legitimate electioneering—is as improper as bribery at a regular election, and a member has lost his seat through the malpractices of some of his adherents. The decision is so completely in conformity with good sense that one is delighted to find it good law. But it could have been wished that the learned Judges had gone a little further, and emphatically refused to recognise the test ballot, which has a worse defect than being unconstitutional—it is unfair.

Drunken Butler *Stephano* sings (the words are at least as rational as those of most of our popular songs)—

Flout 'em and scout 'em, and scout 'em and flout 'em,  
Thought is free.

On which *Caliban* is critical:—

That's not the tune.

Shakespeare's nonsense is better than most people's sense, and has a wondrous capability of remaining in one's memory and coming into use on occasion. An association calling itself the European Congress of Freethinkers has put forth a document which is published in the Spanish papers, and for a copy whereof I am indebted to an English gentleman resident in Madrid. The Free-Thinkers address our Queen, and inform her that they are going to meet in the last-mentioned city on Aug. 5, the 176th anniversary of the delivery of Gibraltar to the allies of the Archduke Carlos of Austria. At such meeting the world is to be reminded that England took Gibraltar at a time when she was able to attack Spain with impunity. "The Castilian Lion" never succumbed, we are apprised, but was just then exhausted. The Congress of Free-Thinkers proposes to invite her Majesty to restore the rock to the Spaniards. And here the Shakespearean passage comes in; for, though the thoughts of the Free-Thinkers may be excessively free, the answer is, "That's not the tune." John Bull may be called a Caliban for saying so; but he will manage to bear the taunt. He means no insult to Spain by hoisting his flag on the fortress, but he means that nobody else's flag shall be hoisted there; and Spaniards are too brave not to be able to admit that to their detriment and that of Europe other flags than their own or England's have waved on Spanish fortresses, and have had to be dislodged by England with considerable trouble. The advocates of the surrender would understand this if they were not bigoted; but when was a professional Free-Thinker able to think with freedom?

One was getting up no end of indignation over an alleged outrage at the Stock Exchange. It was stated that a foreign banker, who was introduced by a friend to see the bulls, and bears, and lame ducks, had been set upon by some of those creatures and hunted forth with inhospitable violence. But—and I am not the only writer who suffers from the very objectionable practice of publishing qualification or contradiction of a story that gives a capital chance of breaking out like a Geyser—I read that there was no real violence at all; that the whole alarming demonstration was of the sort that bears the name of Shelley's "blithe spirit," and was probably intended for the amusement of the stranger. I hope he was amused.

Thermometer at 80 deg. in the shade at breakfast time, and Mr. Gladstone invites the House of Commons to morning sittings for the discussion of the education bill. I am glad of this. The bill, or a bill, ought to have been passed long ago, so members are deservedly punished. I only regret that there are no tempting views to be seen through opened doors or from windows. Did anybody ever see a village school on a fine summer day, when the door is set wide, and the hot little creatures within look furtively at the shady places under the trees, or at the cool small stream with the cool fishes in it? The sight is almost tragical, only one knows that the hour of release must soon come. Such is education; and now to see how the educators like it, minus the prospect, but plus the shaded smoking-room and the iced fluids.





"ST. JOHN'S DAY, VENICE," BY F. W. W. TOPHAM.  
SEE PAGE 642.





CHARLES DICKENS.  
SEE PAGE 639.



## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Ten days of Parliamentary history in this high-pressure Session is a long time to look back to, and one scarcely notes that the House of Commons had been out of sitting for a while. When the legislative holiday was over there was a palpable lassitude amongst those members who had returned to their duty for the last two days of a broken week. Possibly the most interesting occurrence of the night of meeting was a suggestion by Mr. Gilpin (who, by-the-way, shows physical marks of overwork in no ordinary degree) that something should be done to curtail late sittings; and he made it a part of his suggestion that some rule should be enacted to prevent the capricious disposition which is so often carried on by a few superhumanly strong-bodied but by no means equally-brain-powered members, at hours ranging from twelve to three o'clock in the morning. No opportunity has occurred for Mr. Gilpin to test the opinion of the House on this point, the apparently most favourable moment for bringing on his motion being lost by a "count out" on Tuesday. Referring back to the first night after the holidays, the reflection is that the proceedings were, on the whole, rather amusing, and there was even a novelty to characterise them. It seemed good to the House, on both sides, be it understood, to peck at what may be called the fringe of Mr. Lowe's Budget proposals—that is, those minor eccentricities and complications of impost which are supposed to be in his case, as they were once in that of Mr. Gladstone, the emanations of fiscal genius as distinguished from the mere coarse operation of large reduction of taxation out of abundant surplus. The first attack came from the Ministerialist side, and a whole chorus of Liberals denounced a sharp practice of Mr. Lowe in the details of the reduction in the duty on sugar; while with a pleasant malice a section of the Opposition—sufficient, when joined to the Liberal malcontents, to defeat the regular body-guard of the Government—may have been supposed to be covertly smiling at the obvious anxiety of the Treasury Bench. In short, it was hardly doubtful that, if considerable concessions had not been made, the Ministry would have been in a minority. This event actually occurred shortly after, the blow coming direct and bucolically from the Opposition. For, a motion having been made that farmers' horses should continue exempt from duty, even when they were hired to convey materials for roadmaking, the resistance of the Government and the blandishments of Mr. Lowe, who was emphatic and sympathetic with farmers, and who even exulted in his concession that their horses might be used without duty to take their owners to church, were in vain; and for once the Ministerial tellers had to stand on the wrong side and hear Oppositionists proclaim a Government defeat. In the course of this episode there was a novelty. When the House is in Committee, it is a privilege of the Speaker to speak, in the sense of making a speech; and now, as one believes, only for the second time in his presidential career, the right hon. gentleman appeared as Mr. Evelyn Denison, and, though duly enrobed and bewigged, spoke in his own person in favour of the amendment, and afterwards voted against the Government. While going through this process he went through the lobby and came up the floor of the House, in the ruck of members, without any precedence, and notable only by his official costume.

It may be noted that Mr. Campbell, who may still be called the new member for Stirling, has distinguished himself by the delivery of a very solid, and in all respects able, speech on the principle of representation in the administration of county finance. The defect of his address was that he, naturally enough, perhaps, gave half of it to a criticism on the system existing in Scotland; and by this means the main part of the subsequent discussion was Scottish. As usual, the result was that another private-member hobby was stabled until next Session. Again the adventurous Quixotes, Sir John Hay and Sir James Elphinstone, have been tilting at the Admiralty, and Mr. Childers has had to endure a pitiless and somewhat coarse pelting of insinuation against the motives of his administration, this time the accusation being that no sub-official who objected to the new system of Admiralty store-buying and store-keeping was allowed to hold office at home; while it was more than hinted that one superintendent of a dockyard had been removed because he thought he saw signs of pecculation.

With what beaming satisfaction did Mr. Gladstone receive a suggestion of Lord Robert Montagu that morning sittings should commence at once, and take place every day! But even so potent a Prime Minister could not venture to ask for more than two days of this sacrificial proceeding, and so that is to be forthwith. There was a peculiarity in the discussion on the University Tests, for it came about that the Government had to make head against a body of irreconcilables who desired to purge the bill of some of its elements of compromise, and were aided by some of the representative Nonconformist members, and with a certain irony by the Opposition. It thus happened that Mr. Gathorne Hardy was enabled to compensate himself for a previous silence, which seemed irksome to him, by the utterance of a bitter sarcasm on the singular combination which had enabled Ministers to save the Universities from a revolution. The remarkable resurrection of Mr. Hadfield in this discussion ought to be chronicled. It seemed as if he had realised a quack assertion which is going about that electricity is life. At any rate, he seemed to be galvanised into vocal power, and uttered "wild shrieks of liberty," and so "nonconformed" in the highest of octaves that alarm was felt for the result.

The chronicle now turns to the Lords, though their place is the last. Probably, however, there will be more aspect of indignity in the mode of chronicling; for it is a painful duty to state that perhaps a more featureless, a duller, a more purposeless debate has never taken place, even in the Upper House. No better proof of its character can be given than the mention that the most spirited and the most real speech of the evening was that of Lord Russell. Indeed, it must be admitted that, even in a more animated discussion, the noble Lord would have stood out with unusual force; for he was evidently so thorough in conviction, and so warmed himself up by profuse historical illustration, as his manner is, that he expanded in language, and even his figure seemed to enlarge and grow loftier than usual. Except that an opportunity was afforded him for a few grimly humorous remarks on the want of order in their Lordships' House, which was illustrated by an unseemly contest between Lord Grey and himself for a hearing, the Marquis of Salisbury did little to enliven the discussion; not even when he was gibing Lord Dufferin, who, with his peculiar view of tenant right in Ireland, had to occupy nearly two hours in showing how he could reconcile his opinion with a sincere support of the measure of the Government of which he is a member. As might be expected, the Earl of Bandon was not grand on the vicious features of the Tenant Bill; and Lord Monck again evinced his peculiar tendency, which is to speak and, not to say it offensively, to prose at last moments when the debate has practically closed for the night. According to the Duke of Richmond, who is an authority, the Lords will in the main accept this bill, lest a worse thing befall them hereafter.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

The transfer of our possessions on the Gambia to France was explained by Mr. Monsell to have arisen out of negotiations which had been entered upon with the view of determining French and English influence on the coast of Africa. The Under Secretary added that the European population of the district was very small. From an observation which was made by Mr. Gladstone, it would seem that the transfer cannot be completed without the sanction of Parliament.

Mr. Monsell gave an account of the recent irruption of Indians into British Honduras, and described the defensive measures which had been taken in consequence.

A debate was raised by Mr. Monk on the policy of guaranteeing railway loans to Canada. The policy of the Colonial Office and the good faith of the Canadian Government and Legislature were vindicated by Mr. Monsell.

The administration of county finances was the subject of another discussion, in the course of which Mr. Bruce said that the present system was well and economically administered. Mr. Campbell's motion, which was for the introduction of the representative principle into the government of counties, was lost, in a very small House, by a majority of 22.

Mr. Loch called attention to the position of the game question, and insisted that there ought to be a Select Committee to inquire into the matter. A conversation followed, in which Mr. Macfie, Mr. C. S. Parker, and others, took part. Mr. Bruce objected to inquiry, and said he believed the Government bill would settle the question satisfactorily.

Mr. Muntz objected to the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to allow the Mint to do the work for foreign countries as an interference with private manufacturers. A warm debate followed, in the course of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the course he had pursued. Owing to the irregularity of business, more hands had to be engaged at the Mint than could be fully employed, and thus it was for the interest of the nation to take some work from other countries.

The second reading of the Commons Inclosure Bill was moved by Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, but, on the motion of Sir L. Palk, the debate was adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The House met for the first time after the Whitsuntide holidays.

The Marquis of Kildare took his seat by the title of Baron Kildare in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

Lord Granville, yielding to the appeal of Lord Salisbury, agreed to postpone the Committee on the Irish Land Bill until Thursday, the 23rd inst.

The most important measure which came under their Lordships' consideration was the High Court of Judicature Bill, and the Lord Chancellor consented to introduce amendments of such importance into that bill as to disarm the hostility of Lord Cairns, and induce him to withdraw a motion of which he had given notice. The principle of these alterations involved the abandonment of the intention to abolish the Home Circuit, and the appointment, subject to the provisions of the bill, of a second Lord Justice in Chancery.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. Crawford wished to know the quantity and cost of the ink annually purchased for the public service; and he was told by Mr. Stansfeld that 7963 gallons, at a cost of £3112, of which India paid £1500, were yearly supplied by contract.

Replying to Mr. V. Harcourt, the Solicitor-General intimated that a charter incorporating Keble College in the University of Oxford had received the sanction of the Crown, and that, as it had thus become a subsisting college, it would be within the meaning of the University Tests Bill.

Mr. Gladstone intimated that morning sittings will be resumed on Friday, for the purpose of expediting the Education Bill. The Government intend to press on the measure, "without interruption, until it shall have been disposed of."

The Stamp Duty on Leases Bill was passed through Committee.

The Merchant Shipping Code Bill was, after some discussion and various suggestions for its amendment by a Select Committee, read the second time.

## UNIVERSITY TESTS.

The House went into Committee on the University Tests Bill, but no question for discussion arose until the third clause was reached, when Mr. Stevenson moved a technical amendment, the purport of which was to throw open all degrees, including those in divinity, to competition by persons irrespective of their religious opinions. The proposal was resisted by Mr. Gladstone, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. Mowbray; and supported by Mr. Hadfield and by several of the Scotch and northern members. Eventually the Committee, by 262 to 101, negatived the amendment.

Mr. V. Harcourt, having allowed his amendment to extend the application of the Act to all future as well as subsisting colleges to be negatived without a division, gave notice that upon the report he should move that no charter be granted to any college to be incorporated in the University, unless it had lain upon the table thirty days.

The next amendment was that of Mr. J. Talbot, to expunge the passage in the clause which exempted persons taking lay academic degrees or offices from being required to be members of any particular church, sect, or denomination. The Solicitor-General, regarding the words as surplusage, assented to their being struck out; but Mr. Winterbotham and Mr. W. Fowler differed from this view of the matter, and forced a division, which resulted in the acceptance of the amendment.

Mr. Fawcett moved the omission of the proviso which confirms the ineligibility of laymen to fill offices at present restricted to holy orders. This was opposed by the Government and by Mr. Miall, who intimated that he supported the proviso in fulfilment of a promise he had made last Session—a declaration which drew from Mr. Gladstone a compliment to the honourable determination of the member for Bradford. The committee divided, and Mr. Fawcett was left in a minority.

Mr. V. Harcourt reserved for the report his proposal that no college or similar institution shall hereafter be incorporated in the Universities which shall not be rendered freely accessible to the nation under the provisions of the bill; and Mr. Fawcett, accepting the decision of the Committee on his amendment, withdrew the clause of which he had given notice, providing that holy orders should not be a condition of holding headships, fellowships, or studentships.

A motion by Mr. Osborne Morgan, to include in the repealing schedule the forty-fourth section of the Act of Victoria, which makes further provision for the good government and extension of the University of Oxford, the colleges therein, and the college of St. Mary, Winchester, led to a short debate and division. It was resisted by Ministers, and, with the assistance of the Opposition, defeated by a majority of 14.

When the question came to be put that the preamble stand part of the bill, Mr. Hardy claimed for the Conservative party the gratitude of the Government for having endeavoured in

the several divisions to prevent the moderate from being overwhelmed by the advanced reformers. Upon the report he should state what course he and his friends meant to take on the next stage of the bill.

The bill was then ordered to be reported to the House.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

On the motion of the Bishop of Winchester, the Union of Benefices Amendment (1870) Bill and the Benefices Resignation Bill (the latter of which has already passed the Commons) were read the second time.

## THE IRISH LAND BILL.

Earl Granville initiated the debate on the Irish Land Bill by moving the second reading of that measure, the necessity for which, and its provisions, he explained at some length. He also replied to anticipated objections, and concluded with a prediction that the proposed legislation would create more satisfactory relations between landlords and tenants, and, consequently, increased prosperity, peace, and good order.

The Duke of Richmond, who followed, prefaced his speech by guarding himself against being supposed to admit that any of the provisions of the bill could be applied to England or Scotland. Denying that the Irish tenantry, as a rule, were incompetent to make bargains with their landlords or protect their own interests, or that the landlords, as a body, treated their tenantry unjustly, he nevertheless admitted that a state of things had arisen under the Encumbered Estates Act which rendered legislation necessary. But the bill, as it stood, interfered with the rights of property in a manner that had seldom or never been brought under discussion in their Lordships' House. After giving the question the most serious consideration, however, he had come to the conclusion that he ought to support the second reading; but he should go into Committee with the firm determination of endeavouring to amend its most objectionable features.

Earl Russell gave his support to the bill as the only one yet introduced that was calculated to remedy defective laws and meet the evils complained of. The Government had undertaken a great duty, and it was possible that they might fail in its discharge; but he believed that they were right in undertaking it, and that they were in a fair way to solve the difficulty.

Lord Orammore met the bill with his unqualified disapproval, because it contained principles which had never yet been recognised by the Legislature of this or any other country. He moved, as an amendment, that it be read the second time that day six months.

Lord Lifford, whilst expressing his opinion that it would act as a check to the prosperity of Ireland, thought it was susceptible of improvement in Committee.

The Earl of Portsmouth gave it his support because he believed it would put an end to capricious evictions and tend to make the Irish tenant loyal and contented.

Lord Dufferin looked at the question as a large landed proprietor in Ireland, and he asked assent to the measure without any alteration of its essential provisions, considering it one which would give justice, while in perfect consistency with the rights of property.

The Marquis of Salisbury divided the bill into three portions—white, grey, and black—expressing his approval of the "bright clauses," so as to give greater breadth to the proprietors of Ireland. He was jocose on the fluctuating principles of political economy, and described the interference with free contract as the grey part. The compensation clauses, according to the noble Marquis, constituted the black department of the measure.

The Earl of Kimberley admitted that the interference with freedom of contract was a retrograde step; but Ireland could not be dealt with on strict commercial principles.

The Earl of Bandon denied that landlords in the south of Ireland would not contract with their tenants, and contended that two-thirds of the lands were held under leases.

Lord Monck, in the course of a lengthened review of the provisions of the bill, expressed regret that the Government had not accepted the scheme of permissive Parliamentary contracts suggested in the House of Commons by Sir John Gray.

On the motion of Lord Cairns, the debate was adjourned until Thursday.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. Buxton brought forward his motion for an address to the Queen in favour of inviting the President of the United States to concur with her Majesty in appointing Commissioners to revise the authorised version of the Bible. It was opposed by Mr. Gladstone, who, agreeing in the necessity of revision, disapproved of the manner in which Mr. Buxton proposed to enter upon the work. After a little discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

Not long after the House was counted out.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House spent the greater part of the afternoon in discussing Mr. Hardcastle's proposal to repeal the clauses of the Reform Act which provide for the representation of minorities. Mr. Hardcastle admitted that the effect of the clauses had been to give a marked advantage to the Liberal party, of which he is a member; but he objected to them for many reasons. Mr. Collins moved the previous question. Mr. Gladstone agreed with Mr. Hardcastle that the clauses had worked advantageously for the Liberal party. The Government had not deemed the subject to be of such importance that it should be placed in their programme for this Session; but, as their judgment had been challenged upon it, he could not refuse to go into the lobby with the hon. gentleman who had brought in the bill. Sir George Grey supported the amendment; whilst Mr. Graham, who is one of the three Liberal representatives of Glasgow, supported the bill. Mr. Rathbone, the Liberal representative of Liverpool, thought the minority system should receive a further trial before the House was asked to do anything with it. Mr. Disraeli supported the amendment as being the more profitable of the two courses before the House. The House divided on the motion that the question be now put, and the votes were equal—181 on each side. The Speaker gave his casting vote to the ayes; and a division was then taken on the second reading of the bill, which was lost by the narrow majority of eight, the votes being 175 for and 183 against.

The Wages Attachment Abolition Bill, a measure which repeals an enactment of last year by which creditors of working men were enabled to impound their wages in the hands of their employers, was read the third time and passed.

The report of the resolution adopted in Committee, relative to Telegraphic Extension Acts (Expenses of Purchases, &c.) was brought up and agreed to.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

## THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The adjourned debate on the Irish Land Bill was opened by Lord Cairns in a speech of considerable length. The noble and learned Lord, whilst condemning some of its provisions, gave his support to others, and intimated his intention to vote for the second reading.



## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. Heygate took the oath and his seat for South Leicestershire, in the room of Viscount Curzon, called to the House of Lords. The hon. member, who was introduced by Sir F. Heygate and Mr. Pell, was warmly cheered, and took his seat on the Conservative benches.

Mr. Forster, in reply to Mr. P. A. Taylor, said the words in the Educational Bill referring to the constitution of the Education Boards were intended to include women, who, he hoped, would take a prominent part in the movement.

Mr. Ayrton, in answer to Mr. Stackpoole, said the Lord Great Chamberlain had full power to oppose the placing of any seats in the Central Hall of the Houses of Parliament, and he had now exercised this power, because he thought placing seats there would encourage the presence of idle persons.

Mr. Stansfeld, replying to Mr. Rylands, promised that no contract should be entered into for the rebuilding of the Embassy House at Constantinople until an estimate for the work had been laid upon the table of the House.

Mr. Ayrton, in reply to Viscount Milton, whose question was received with great approval by the House, said he should not be able, until next week, to fix the latest day this Session on which to bring forward the Kensington-road Improvement Bill.

Mr. Gladstone, in answer to Sir James Elphinstone, said that Mr. Leonard Edmunds had been arrested for a total debt to the Crown of £7904, and the ground of his arrest was the authority of the law, which had been altered with respect to Crown debts by recent legislation. Mr. Edmunds had questioned the legality of his arrest, and had applied for his discharge. Under these circumstances, it had been determined to have the point tried at once, so as to have it definitively settled.

## ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL.

On the order for going into Committee on this bill, a considerable number of petitions were presented both for and against the bill, a very large proportion being in favour of religious instruction.

Mr. Gladstone moved that the Speaker do leave the chair. He assured the hon. member for Oxford (Mr. Vernon Harcourt) that if the notice for compulsory undenominational education, which he had placed upon the paper, had stood alone and had constituted the solitary point to be decided between him and the Government, he would not have thought of interposing at the present moment. It had appeared to the Government that it would be greatly to the convenience of the House that, before the motion should be made, by way of a substitute to the motion that the Speaker do leave the chair, they should declare their general views and intentions with regard to those very important portions of the bill which referred to the subject of religion. Having given an outline of the bill, Mr. Gladstone said one of the moving springs of the bill was local discretion, and it would be of advantage to see how the principle could be extended or contracted. Government had regarded the public view of the matter, and the only logical alternative was secular education; but he doubted if this would be agreeable to the sense of the country. On the whole, he thought the best way would be to adopt the amendment of Mr. C. Temple, that in schools hereafter established by local rates no catechism or religious formula distinctive of any religious doctrine should be taught. Rate-aided schools of a voluntary character would have less State aid, but local rates would not be resorted to. The conscience clause would cover all schools receiving State aid or local assistance. This would necessitate some change in the bill, but would not, he hoped, prevent its passing. There never was a time when it was more necessary to put aside all party feelings and to unite in one common object—that of establishing a system of national elementary education. The late Mr. Cobden was so impressed with the necessity of establishing such a system that he was willing to accept it on any terms, even that of making it secular. Government felt that it was necessary to pass such a measure, and had not only sought to make provision for education but to meet objections of all kinds and from all parties; and they now presented a bill, the best they could prepare, taking all circumstances into consideration, which they hoped would have the effect of establishing firmly the great principle of elementary education.

Mr. Disraeli was taken somewhat by surprise at the suddenness and manner of Mr. Gladstone's statement, but he quite admitted the importance of arriving, as soon as possible, at a settlement of the great educational question. The Conservative party had shown a desire to co-operate with Mr. Gladstone so as to facilitate this object, particularly as regarded the conscience clause and the powers of local boards to decide on the amount of religious teaching. He had come down that evening to support the Government bill, and to consider certain amendments in Committee. He had understood, if the people of England so decided, that education should not be without the religious element. But he was at a loss to understand how religion was to be secured if the change proposed by Mr. Gladstone was adopted. He thought it extraordinary that after a bill which had been before the country for four months, and had been deeply considered, it was to be utterly changed by Mr. Gladstone, on the ground that he meant to adopt an amendment that could not be moved. The leading principle of the bill, they were now told, was to be non-sectarian—whatever that might mean; but he foresaw nothing but difficulty in the proposed change from what was certainly understood to be the principle of the original bill. Mr. Gladstone had stated that the schoolmasters would have power to read passages of the Bible; but what would this be but religious teaching in a novel form? The changes detailed by Mr. Gladstone showed that the House was called upon to consider an altogether new bill. The old bill was shelved, and they were called upon to go into Committee on the new bill, of which little was understood, and nothing positive known about the views respecting voluntary schools supported without State aid. He would ask the House to consider how it has been treated in this matter, and Mr. Gladstone's declaration of the necessity of passing an Education Bill this Session. No doubt it was important to get such a bill, but it was more important not to pass a sham bill, which evaded all the difficulties, and which could be productive of nothing but dissatisfaction throughout the nation. He would put it to the House to say whether it was going into Committee in that frame of mind and with that full information which such an important subject required. He thought further time for considering the changes ought to be given, for he confessed he was totally unable to decide offhand on the momentous propositions laid before the House. He trusted Mr. Gladstone would give time for the proposed changes to be fully considered, and not press for going into Committee otherwise than pro forma.

Mr. V. Harcourt agreed with Mr. Disraeli that further time for consideration was needed, because the bill was now a new bill, framed on new principles.

Mr. Dixon followed on the same side in favour of time. Lord Sandon must also support the proposition for further time for consideration of the changes.

Mr. Cowper-Temple thought the changes proposed by Mr. Gladstone were statesman-like.

Mr. Hardy also asked for time to consider the Government propositions.

Mr. Forster admitted that the propositions in some respect altered the old bill, but did not change it to the extent stated.

Mr. Gladstone had no objection to go into Committee pro forma.

After some discussion, an arrangement was entered into by which the discussion would be taken on Monday.

## MUSIC.

## THE OPERAS.

The special event of the Royal Italian Opera, since our last notice, has been the production (on Tuesday) of Signor Campana's "Esmeralda," a work that received but a few performances during the last season at the Imperial Opera of St. Petersburg, where the principal character, now sustained here by Madame Adelina Patti, was represented by Madame Volpini. Since its original production the opera has been largely modified; and much of the music, especially that for the heroine, re-written—so that the character of Esmeralda as filled by Madame Patti may be considered as an original performance. Several operas have been previously produced by Signor Campana in Italy, and one ("Almina") at Her Majesty's Theatre, some seasons since, for Madame Piccolomini—with various degrees of success. The composer aims rather at prominence of melody and florid vocalisation, in the modern Italian school, than at depth of expression or intense dramatic effect. He writes fluently for individual voices, and occasionally produces some rather pretty tunes in the volatile dance style; and these qualities, with the opportunities for self-display afforded to principal singers, have sufficed for the production of an opera in four acts, occupying nearly as many hours in performance, on ground where its intrinsic musical merits could scarcely have placed it. Several pieces pleased much, especially the quartet, "Fu trista," for the principal characters, Esmeralda, Estella, Febo, and Claudio; Esmeralda's air, "Ever sen Zingara," and her bolero in the second act (encored); Febo's military song with chorus (another encore); and Claudio's scena in the third act (a portion of this also encored). The part of Estella, Esmeralda's mother, is forced into more dramatic than musical importance. The few prominent solo passages were sung with excellent style and expression by Mdle. Scalchi. The chief feature throughout the whole performance was the brilliant singing of Madame Patti as Esmeralda, the display of which called forth enthusiastic applause and gave a factitious effect to the music. Signori Naudin and Graziani, as Febo and Claudio, contributed greatly to a similar result, the other characters calling for no special comment. The libretto, founded on Victor Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris," by Signor Cimino, is little better than a travesty of the original, Quasimodo appearing for but a few transient moments on the stage. The opera, which had every advantage of efficient preparation and splendid performance, was skilfully conducted by Signor Vianesi; and should it not prove attractive the fault will not lie in the execution.

We are happy at length to be able to record the reappearance of Mdle. Christine Nilsson at the Drury-Lane Opera, after the severe indisposition which has for three weeks interfered with her performances both on the stage and in the concert-room. The promised appearance of the great Swedish vocalist as the Countess in "Le Nozze di Figaro" (for the first time in that character) was fulfilled on Tuesday. It is impossible to imagine a worthier interpreter of Mozart's music than Mdle. Nilsson, or a more charming representative of the courtly and graceful lady who divides with her waiting-maid, Susanna, the dramatic and musical interest of the opera. The reception of the singer, on her first entry and throughout her performance, was of the most enthusiastic kind. The cast of the opera in other respects was the same as recently noticed.

The third of Mr. Henry Leslie's four summer concerts, last week, was one of great interest, notwithstanding the absence of Mdle. Christine Nilsson, in consequence of the severe illness which has so largely interfered with her professional engagements of late. The place of the absent singer was supplied by Mdle. Titiens, by whom (in association with Mesdames Monbelli and Trebelli-Bettini, Signor Mongini, and M. Faure) Rossini's "Stabat Mater" was given, with (as may be supposed) fine effect—the work having also formed the principal feature at the first concert, in both cases with the expectation of Mdle. Nilsson's appearance. In the miscellaneous portion of last week's concert Madame Volpini and Mr. Santley sang, and Mr. Charles Hallé played Mendelssohn's pianoforte concerto in D minor, in addition to other interesting although not new features.

Signor Arditi's annual morning concert, given at Drury-Lane Theatre yesterday (Friday) week, included performances by all the eminent members of the opera establishment there, with the exception of Mdle. Christine Nilsson, whose severe indisposition had suspended her performances for nearly three weeks. The presence of the other great singers, however, with the orchestra of the establishment; a varied selection of vocal music; and instrumental solos by M. Wehli (pianoforte), Signor Bassi (clarinet), Herr Straus (violin), and Signor Piatti (violoncello), followed by the fourth act of "Rigoletto" in stage performance, combined to make up an entertainment of special attraction.

The annual concert of Mrs. R. C. Roney (Miss Helen Hogarth)—favourably known as a professor of singing—drew a full audience, on Saturday afternoon, by the variety and interest of the programme, and the eminence of the many vocal and instrumental performers engaged. Among the former were Madame Monbelli, Mdle. Liebhart, Miss Edith Wynne, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, and other well-known singers. Pianoforte solos were introduced by Miss Linda Scates, Mdle. Strindberg, Miss Rae, and Signor Tito Mattei; a fantasia on the violoncello by Signor Piatti, and a duet for harp by Mr. Balsir Chatterton and Mr. J. Thomas.

Madame Kolar-Anspitz—whose recent successful performances at the Crystal Palace and Philharmonic Concerts we have recorded—gave a pianoforte recital, at Dudley House, on Monday afternoon, when she played Beethoven's "Moonlight" sonata, and other solo-pieces by Schumann, Chopin, Mendelssohn, Rameau, and Liszt—all with brilliant effect. Mdle. Drasdil and Herr Stockhausen contributed some vocal solos, and M. Demunck a fantasia on the violoncello.

Among recent miscellaneous concerts may be mentioned the pianoforte recitals of Miss Kate Roberts and Miss K. Gordon; the annual concert of Mr. W. Carter, and that of the very juvenile pianist Mdle. Heilbron.

The Aurora, from Bombay for Liverpool, has been totally burnt at sea.

## THE THEATRES.

With the Whitsuntide holidays have passed away the dramatic excitement of the period, and our present task is rather to reflect on what has been done than to record what is doing. A slight change at the Haymarket demands attention. After having given a prolonged run to Mr. Craven's drama of "Barwise's Book"—not, by-the-way, the best of his dramas—the management have resorted to the revival of the adaptation called "Home," by Mr. T. W. Robertson. This was produced on Monday, with Mr. Buckstone as Bertie Thompson and Miss F. Gwynne as Lucy. The farce of "Married Life" preceded.

The Grecian has produced a new play by Mr. J. Redding Ware. It is entitled "The Death-Trap; or, A Catspaw." With such a title we may be sure that the piece is a highly sensational melodrama; and we may add that it has been adapted from Dumas' novel of "The Brethren of the Black Mill." The Baron de Schrecker, the robber noble, is sustained by Mr. James, and his catspaw, the Chevalier de Placken, by Mr. G. Conquest. Amelie his victim, whom he has married under a false name, is fairly represented by Miss Mandelbert. The play is admirably mounted.

Miss Glyn (Mrs. E. S. Dallas) announces a farewell reading at St. James's Hall for Tuesday, the 21st. inst., previous to her departure for Australia.

Mr. W. S. Woodin has made an alteration in the contents of his "Carpet Bag," which continues to be exhibited with success at the Egyptian Hall. The change consists in the re-introduction of the famous dining-room scene, written by Mr. John Oxenford, in which the monologist enacts three characters—an invisible waiter and two guests, one boisterous and the other bashful. The scene is indisputably humorous; and, indeed, the whole entertainment goes off with spirit.

Mr. Peel Dawson, M.P. for Londonderry, has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Derry, in the place of Mr. Eyle.

The Rev. J. C. F. Morson, M.A., has been appointed to the Head Mastership of Cowbridge Grammar School.

A new college for the education of middle-class boys was opened, on Tuesday, at Ardingley, a village in Sussex. It is to accommodate 1000 pupils, who are to be provided with board and education for £14 per annum. The opening ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Winchester.

The contests for the representation of South Leicestershire and the Isle of Wight took place yesterday week, and resulted in the return of Mr. Heygate (Conservative) for the former constituency, and of Mr. Baillie Cochrane (Conservative) for the latter.

From April 1 to June 11 the national revenue was £12,227,444, or more than £2,000,000 below the receipts in the corresponding period of last year. The issues from the Exchequer were £11,848,279, and this was £1,000,000 short of the expenditure in the first eleven weeks of the financial year 1869.

The Earl of Stair, who has been Lord Lieutenant of Ayrshire since 1851, has been appointed also Lord Lieutenant of Wigtownshire, in the room of the late Marquis of Ailsa. The Duke of Buccleuch holds the joint Lieutenancy of Roxburghshire and Midlothian; while his eldest son, the Earl of Dalkeith, holds the same office for the county of Dumfries.

Last Saturday the foundation-stone of a new church in the Plough-road, Rotherhithe, was laid by Field Marshal Sir W. M. Gomm; and on Tuesday the foundation-stone of a new church, to be called St. Stephen's, was laid on the site of the proposed edifice in Villa-street, which is situated between the Albany and Westmoreland roads, Walworth.

An interesting event took place last Saturday at Henley-on-Thames school, in the presentation to Dr. Godby of a silver épergne and three silver salvers, with an illuminated address in Latin and English, by a large number of his old pupils, on his resignation of the Head Mastership, which he has held twenty-six years.

The officers of the 9th Lancers stationed at Hampton Court gave a ball, on Tuesday evening, to the inhabitants of Hampton Court Palace and their friends. The ball was given in the oak room, by permission of the Lord Chamberlain. The corridor, staircase, and ball-room were tastefully adorned with military decorations, mirrors, and exotics. The band of the regiment played in the private gardens, which, with Queen Mary's Bower, were brilliantly illuminated.

The distinctions awarded at Merchant Taylors' School last Saturday were as follow:—Scholarships at St. John's College, Oxford—T. W. Gibson, J. N. Ellaby, and E. A. Wells. Parkins Exhibition for the best mathematician now leaving for Cambridge—A. E. Bourne. Pitt Club Exhibitions for the best two scholars now leaving for the University—T. W. Gibson and J. N. Ellaby. Tercentenary Scholarships for the best proficient in classical composition now leaving for the University—T. W. Gibson. Montefiore Hebrew Medallist—J. N. Ellaby. Head Master's Hebrew Prize—A. H. Lang. Chief Classical Prizes—Latin Verse, T. W. Gibson; General Latin Prize, T. W. Gibson; General Greek Prize, T. W. Gibson; History Prize (including a new element, knowledge of Shakspeare), E. A. Wells. Chief Mathematical Prize for the year—A. E. Bourne. Chief French Prize for the year—F. G. Wintle. Sir James Tyler's Elocution Prize—J. N. Ellaby. Mr. Gilpin's Prize for best conduct during the year—T. W. Gibson.

The ninth annual prize meeting of the West of Scotland Artillery and Rifle Association—the Wimbledon of Scotland—terminated on Saturday, having lasted eight days. As usual, the gathering was at Irvine, on the Ayrshire coast; and the week's shooting was taken part in by a very large number of the best shots in the country. The artillery competitions were the first in order. The first of the president's prizes was taken by the second battery 3rd Ayrshire (Largs), and the second by the 7th Lanark. The first prize in the carbine competition was won by Corporal R. Dewar, 1st Northumberland. In the rifle competitions, by far the most interesting match was that superintended by Captain Horatio Ross, and designed mainly as a guide to the selection of the Scottish Elcho Challenge Shield champions for Wimbledon. The first of the Western Club prizes was won by Captain J. Finlay, 19th Lanark; and the first of the Eglinton cup prizes by Mr. R. H. W. Dunlop, Inverness. The first of the association any-rifle prizes was taken by Mr. R. S. Joyce, Belfast. The Enfield competitions began on Thursday. The first association prize fell to Mr. D. A. Gunn, 1st Lanark; and the Morrison rifle became the prize of Mr. H. Adam, 3rd Lanark. The Earl of Glasgow's challenge plate was won by Sergeant A. Kemp, 102nd Lanark. The Ironbrokers' (Glasgow) cup was gained by Mr. R. Muir, 1st Stirling; and the counties cup by Sergeant Proudfoot, 4th Stirling. The annual inspection of the 1st Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteer Brigade in battalion movements took place last week. The brigade mustered upwards of 900 of all ranks, the whole presenting a splendid and very imposing appearance. At the conclusion of the inspection, a presentation of swords was made to Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant Stewart and Lieutenant-Colonel W. Holms.





WILD AFREEDDES AND KHYBEREES AT PESHAWUR DURING LORD MAYO'S VISIT.